Board of Trade Journal

Volume 182, No. 3390 9 March 1962

PUBLISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1s. 3d. net

Before the age of submarines, man, a naturally inquisitive creature, decided to discover what the fish found so interesting underwater. The first dives ever attempted proved very dangerous—the divers being completely ignorant of the hidden perils of the deep.
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Board of Trade Journal

Volume 182, No. 3390 | 9 MARCH 1962 | Price 1s. 3d. net

Pages 481-544 | Annual Subscription including Inland Postage, £3 18s. 0d.

Trade Mission Leaves for West Indies

SIXTEEN PEOPLE flew out from London this week to pioneer new markets for Britain in the Caribbean and the West Indies. Led by Lord Rootes, Chairman of the Western Hemisphere Exports Council, the sponsoring body, the trade mission will spend a month and travel 20,000 miles in the region.

'This is a fact-finding mission', said Lord Rootes in London before leaving. 'We are going to these territories to examine and report on the opportunities which we know exist for improving trade in both directions between Britain and the West Indies.

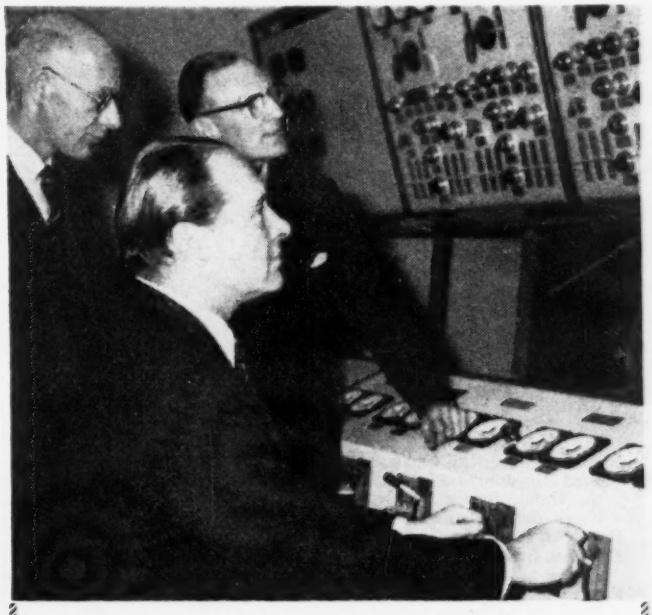
'We shall also investigate and report on the possibilities of future industrial development in the Caribbean and the West Indies and on ways in which British interests can further it.

'With the new era of development taking place in this region and with the consequent expansion of both trade and industry, one can look forward in the future to an economic growth which Britain must not neglect.'

The mission will split into four parties to cover the territory and in all will visit Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados, British Honduras, the Leeward and Windward Islands and the Bahamas.

At the end of the mission's tour Lord Rootes will undertake a further 20,000-mile journey in North America. He will fly to Chicago to meet the British Ambassador, Sir David Ormsby-Gore, for the opening of a new British Trade Centre in the city; then on to Seattle to visit the World Trade Fair. He will visit the main cities of the West Coast and of the Southern States before going to Mexico City for the opening of another new British Trade Centre. Before returning to Britain, he will fly to Canada to attend further conferences with W.H.E.C. committees there.

Lord Rootes (*left*), chairman of the Western Hemisphere Exports Council and leader of the British Trade Mission to the West Indies, talks to Mr. Frederick Erroll (*centre*), President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Reginald Maudling, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a brief meeting in London.



Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, who as Minister of State, Board of Trade, opened the ASEE Exhibition last year is seen on the G.E.C. stand operating the 14 ft. long control console built for Richard Thomas and Baldwins' new 68 in. six-stand hot-strip finishing mill at Llanwern Spencer Works. (*A supplement providing a preview of the A.S.E.E. 1962 exhibition is included in this issue.*)

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The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (Annual Subscription £3 18s. 0d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192.) Address for telegrams and cables 'Boneblack, London.'

The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of H.M. Government.

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Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Trade Mission Leaves for West Indies	481
Nearly Two Million Visitors Came to Britain in 1961. Hire-Purchase Finance Grows Rapidly	482
Sir Keith Joseph Visits Six Firms in the West Riding. Foreign Challenge to British Market	483
A New Board of Trade Statistical Service for Industry. Appointment of Assistant Official Receiver. Change of Address of Official Receiver in Manchester 'B' District. Old £1 Bank of England Notes to be Called In. Rubber Stockpile Disposals. Licensed Dealers in Securities. British Film Fund	484
Seventh Meeting of EFTA Ministerial Council. U.K. Applications to Join E.C.S.C. and Euratom. Gold and Currency Reserves in February. Overdrafts of the Nationalized Industries. British Customs Information for Passengers. Board of Trade Weights and Measures Fees. New Copyright Order	485
New Companies Registered during January. Production of Man-made Fibres in January. Application for Anti-Dumping Duties on Gelatin and Glue. Application for Anti-Dumping Duties on Styrene Monomer. Order for an Anti-Dumping Duty on Ammonium Sulphate	486
New Business Names Registered in 1961	487
Substantial Reduction in Industry's Capital Expenditure in Final Quarter of 1961	488
Industry's Stocks Rise in Fourth Quarter of 1961	491
Retail Trade Fairly Well Maintained in January	494
Registrations of British and Foreign Films	496
Hire-Purchase Business in January	497
Forthcoming Government Auction Sales	500
Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament	503
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas	504
Anglo-Swedish Trade Conference. Official British Trade Office at Hanover Fair	505
Information for United Kingdom Exporters	506
Unofficial Trade Arrangement Between F.B.I. and East German Chamber of Foreign Trade	511
Sudan and Soviet Union. France and Turkey. Italy and Portugal	512
Preview of Electrical Engineers' (A.S.E.E.) Exhibition	i-xx
United Kingdom and Israel: Double Taxation. El Salvador and the United States. Morocco and the People's Republic of China. Local Purchases by the Oil Companies in Iran	513
European Economic Community Rules of Competition	514
European Economic Community: Tariff Changes and Modifications	519
France: Duty Quotas. **Federal Republic of Germany:** Assimilation Levy on Fondant Paste. **Benelux:** Excise Duty Modifications on Manufactured Tobacco. **Italy:** Global Quota for Cork	520
Irish Republic: Review of Import Duties; Imports of Raw Onions. **Spain:** Corrections to Sixth Liberalization List; List of Global Quotas Amended; Opening of Global Quotas	521
The Netherlands: Import Duty Tariff Quotas. **Tunisia:** Global Import Quotas for 1962. **Zanzibar:** Import of Some Piecegoods Prohibited. **Iraq:** Import Licensing. **Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:** Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes; Change in Rate of Duty	522
South Africa: Customs Tariff Changes; Imposition of Ordinary Dumping Duty; Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes. **Singapore:** Customs (Dumping and Subsidies) Ordinance; Pioneer Industries Ordinance	525
India: Tariff Commission Recommendations. **Ceylon:** Imports of Black Pepper. **Haiti:** Excise Duty on Gasoline and Oils	526
Australia: Revision of Customs By-laws; Amendments to Schedule of Categories; Temporary Duty Inquiry	527
Australia: Details of Temporary Duties. **Brazil:** Amendments to Customs Tariff. **Antigua:** Tariff Changes. **Dominica:** Surtax on Some Imports. **Argentina:** Modifications to Import Lists	528
Argentina: Additional Surcharge on Non-Essential Imports	529
Argentina: Development of Patagonia and the North West. **El Salvador:** Construction and Expansion of Electricity Generating Plants in El Salvador. **Panama:** Identifications and Markings on Containers. **Costa Rica:** Customs Tariff Changes. **Mexico:** Commercial Invoices	537
Mexico: Special Customs Tariff Surcharge	538
Mexico: Import Licensing	540
Chile: Import of Goods under Medium-term Credit	542

Front Cover Photograph

The illustration shows a section of last year's A.S.E.E. electrical engineers exhibition at Earl's Court.

Nearly Two Million Visitors Came to Britain in 1961

WHAT ATTRACTIONS tempt people to come to Britain, how the drawing power of these attractions may be enhanced and how they may be brought to the notice of potential visitors were the prime purposes of the British Travel and Holiday Association Conference of Overseas Travel Agents at the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, on March 1.

The conference was opened by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, who said that this seemed to be an eminently suitable occasion for him to announce the figures for Britain's tourists and earnings in 1961.He went on: 'Last year we welcomed to Britain no fewer than 1,823,000 visitors from overseas and we estimate they spent some £205 million within the country, to say nothing of the £93 million they paid to British carriers to bring them here. These figures, I am glad to say, are yet another record for our tourist trade.

'I am happy to congratulate Sir William Mabane on this splendid achievement together with his colleagues in the British Travel Association and all the many branches of the tourist trade that have played their part in bringing our overseas visitors here and in entertaining them during their stay. But, most of all, I would like to thank – through their representatives here to-day – the travel agents in the countries overseas without whose skill, enterprise and hard work these figures could never have been achieved.

'I will not pretend that the Government's interest in an expanding tourist trade is entirely altruistic. Of course we are interested in the dollars, the marks, the francs and all the other foreign currencies which our overseas visitors spend here. They contribute a very important part in our Foreign Exchange earnings. But the Government is not alone in having this financial interest in the tourist traffic. Every visitor that the foreign travel agent sends to Britain is a source of profit, not only to the foreign agent himself but to those who provide the services which the visitor buys during the course of his trip. This includes the transport operator who brings him to this country, the hotel keeper who provides him with accommodation, the caterer, the theatre owner, the shop keeper and all the other providers of the many services which our traveller requires.

'The more of your fellow countrymen that you travel agents can persuade to come to Britain the better it is for your business and for the business of Britain's tourist trades. This conference gives us in Britain an opportunity to learn from you the things that sell Britain to the international traveller. It will also, I hope, give you, the agents, an opportunity of increasing your knowledge at first hand of what we have to offer, and the result I am sure will be better business for you and better business for the tourist trades in this country.'

Hire Purchase Finance Grows Rapidly

'HIRE PURCHASE finance has, since the war and in spite of Government controls, grown rapidly. In addition, it has become an accepted part of our way of life, a means of translating hope into fulfilment,' said Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, at the first annual dinner of the Finance Houses Association at the Savoy Hotel, London, on March 1. He went on: 'Naturally, the process of growth has not been without its difficulties, both for the borrowers and for the lenders, but while everyone – and I include the Chancellor – is entitled to have his own opinion about what is the appropriate rate at which the amount of credit outstanding should grow, few people would deny that when that amount has stood for many months at more than £900 million, those responsible for providing that credit are doing a service of which both industry and the ordinary shareholder stand in need.

'Naturally, there are some people who over-borrow and, if I may say so in this company, there are some people who over-lend. And it is the misuse – whether by borrowers or lenders – of a useful facility which gets for that facility a bad name. I expect it is not necessary for me to ask you, as the people with the most experience in this field, to remember your responsibilities, not merely to the Government but to the industry and to the householder, for the way in which you conduct your operations. It is for that kind of purpose that the activities of an Association like yours can be so useful, by acting as a guide both to its members and, if need be, to borrowers, also by offering advice on hard cases and by helping in all ways to maintain the good name of the services which they render.'

Sir Keith Joseph Visits Six Firms in the West Riding

SIR KEITH JOSEPH, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited six factories in the West Riding of Yorkshire when he continued his tour of British industries on Tuesday and Wednesday. His first call was at Hopkinsons Ltd., of Huddersfield, manufacturers of valves and high pressure equipment whose exports in 1960 increased by 14 per cent. The firm's directors and executive staff made many visits abroad, maintaining contact with representatives and clients.

Employing about 2,300 workers they provide a high percentage of valves required for atomic power plants. A subsidiary company has been formed in the United States to handle sales.

From Huddersfield, Sir Keith went on to Halifax where he visited John Crossley and Sons Ltd., carpet manufacturers, and William Asquith and Sons Ltd., a member of the Asquith Machine Tool Corporation.

Crossley's employ about 2,200, and in 1960, approximately 24 per cent. of their production was exported, apart from any indirect exports of Duravel carpeting through the automobile industry. Their best markets are Canada and Australia. In 1957 John Crossley – Carpet Trades Holdings Ltd., joining with James Templeton & Co., of Glasgow, acquired a financial interest in Carpet Manufacturers, the Australian carpets firm. Later a new company Templecross Holdings was formed. In the same year Crossley Carpets (Canada) was established to increase distribution in the Dominion. Crossley's claim that during the last few years they have sold between 33 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the total British exports to Canada.

William Asquith and Sons Ltd., have recently received some large export orders including a £500,000 order from Heavy Electronics Ltd., India in the face of international competition. This contract, from the Indian company of Bhopal, is for 35 machine tools and heavy duty boring, milling and radial drilling machines. The sales director made two trips to India to get the order. Last year the firm obtained orders worth about £150,000 from Japan including a 100-ton boring and milling machine of £100,000 value for the heavy electrical industry. A few years ago they supplied all the machine tools for the central engineering maintenance department of the big steelworks at Durgapur, India. The order was worth £800,000.

On Wednesday the Minister visited Rose, Downs & Thompson Ltd., Hull, who manufacture plant for the extraction and treatment of edible oils and fats. They now employ 566 and are members of the Davy-Ashmore Group. Rose, Downs & Thompson export approximately 70 per cent. of their output. They have recently entered into an arrangement for the supply of certain parts to a number of extraction plants which have been erected throughout India. Last year the firm sold to customers in Iran approximately £250,000 worth of plant.

Sir Keith also visited Priestman Brothers Ltd., in Hull. Initially the business carried on was that of general engineering but in 1878 the first Priestman grab dredger was supplied to the Hull Docks Co. From the grab dredging crane was evolved the crawler-mounted excavator. The manufacture of excavators now forms the greater part of the company's business. During the last few years between 40 and 50 per cent. of the company's turnover has been exported. They have distributors in sixty overseas countries and service engineers from the works at Hull visit countries abroad in an instructional capacity, in order that a high performance of the company's products is ensured. Europe takes the largest share of exports. Recently they have sold quite a number of excavators in Poland. Wholly-owned subsidiaries have been set up in the past few years in Canada and Australia. These subsidiaries purchase for resale machines and replacement parts from the company and act as service depots.

The tour was concluded with a visit by Sir Keith to Armstrong Patents Co. Ltd., of Beverley, manufacturers of shock absorbers, hydraulic actuator equipment, heli-coil equipment and door stops.

They have factories in Montreal, Melbourne and Chigago. Armstrong's shock absorbers are also manufactured under licence in France, India and the Argentine. Last year, in conjunction with a local manufacturing company, they formed a new joint company in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. It is called Armstrong Grundy (Pty.). They have agents in most parts of the world but most of their exports are made indirectly, mainly through the vehicle industry.

Looking through a tank prism processed in the remoulding department of Chance-Pilkington Optical Work, St. Asaph, is Sir Keith Joseph (*left*), Minister of State, Board of Trade, accompanied by Mr. Neville Shepherd (*third left*), chief information officer, Board of Trade. On Sir Keith's left is Dr. L. H. A. Pilkington, director.

Other factories to be visited by the Minister next week include:

NORTH MIDLANDS

March 12: Aiton & Co. Ltd., Derby.
Qualcast Ltd., Derby.

WEST COUNTRY

March 15: Newman Hender and Co. Ltd., Woodchester, near Stroud;
Newman Industries Ltd., Yate.

March 16: C. and J. Clark Ltd., Street;
Fox Bros. and Co. Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.

Sir Keith will be the guest of the Institute of Directors, West of England Branch, at a dinner on this date.

Foreign Challenge to British Market

SIR KEITH JOSEPH, Minister of State, Board of Trade, speaking at a lunch of the Kilmarnock and District Chamber of Industries, on February 28, said: 'Here in the midst of new and traditional Scottish industries I have been impressed by the success of Scottish exports. For business in Scotland as in all the United Kingdom, there is only one unchanging law and that is the law of change.'

Sir Keith said that markets changed, products changed, methods changed. What was constant was the need for good management, good design and an unceasing search for improvement, efficiency and innovation. Some people thought business was easy; so it might be in a sellers' market: but for most of British industry the climate had changed. Competition was strong abroad: and would be more and more strong at home as the tariffs came down. The job of management was once again, as it should be, tough and difficult. The rewards were considerable: the burdens and the responsibility heavy: the penalty serious. Only the fool thought today that the home market was safe for ever.

A New Board of Trade Statistical Service for Industry

A NEW information series designed to provide a speedy and up-to-date service of statistical information on British industry is to be published by H.M. Stationery Office on behalf of the Board of Trade, under the general title: ***Board of Trade Business Monitor: Production Series.***

It consists of over 60 separate titles, of which about 40 will be published quarterly and the rest monthly. Each issue in the series presents the latest statistical data on the industrial production of a particular commodity or group of commodities in the United Kingdom. The object is to provide the maximum information on the value and volume of production of each commodity with the minimum delay after the period to which the statistics refer.

The contents of each issue consist of a short commentary on the month's or quarter's statistics, followed by detailed tables based on information collected regularly by the Board of Trade. The frequency of publication of each title in the series depends only on the frequency with which the Board receives the information on which it is based.

This series is available, by subscription only, from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. The subscription rates are £1 a year for each periodical published monthly, and 7s. 6d. a year for each quarterly. There is also a reduced subscription rate of £25 a year for the whole series. The first titles in the series will be published in March and April 1962. Other titles will begin publication at close intervals throughout the year, and the whole series is expected to be available by early 1963. A list of the titles is given in adjoining column.

In this list, M = Monthly and Q = Quarterly. The month in brackets after most titles is the month in 1962 in which the first issue is expected to be available; titles not so marked will commence publication in or after November 1962.

To avoid duplication in publication some of the tabular matter from the articles on production which are regularly published in the *Board of Trade Journal* is likely to be discontinued. A few articles may disappear in their entirety. Reference will be made in the *Board of Trade Journal* however, to the Business Monitor titles currently available, with brief notes on their salient features. The Monthly Digest will continue to carry the main production series. The annual production statistics published regularly in the Annual Abstract of Statistics is not expected to be affected by the publication of 'Business Monitor'.

Mining and Quarrying
Salt (M)

Chemicals, etc.
Pesticides and Insecticides (Q)
Toilet Preparations (Q) (April)
Paint and Varnish (Q) (May)
Colours (Q) (May)
Synthetic Detergents and Soap (Q) (May)
Plastics Materials (Q) (May)
Polishes (Q) (May)

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
Engineers' Tools (Q) (June)
Internal Combustion Engines (M) (April)
Contractors' Plant (Q)
Mechanical Handling Plant (Q) (July)
Office Machinery (M) (June)
Refrigerating Machinery (M) (July)
Photographic and Cinematographic Apparatus and Goods (Q)
Scientific Instruments (Q) (July)
Watches and Clocks (Q)
Motor Control Gear (Q)
Rotating Electrical Machinery (M) (April)
Gramophone Records (M) (April)
Electric Lamps (M)
Various Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Products (Q) (*Provisional title*)

Vehicles
Cars and Commercial Vehicles and Parts (M) (March)
Tractors, Wheeled (M) (October)
Trailers and Caravans (Q) (August)
Motor Cycles and Pedal Cycles (M) (April)
Powered Industrial Trucks (M) (April)
Locomotives (M)
Carriages and Wagons (M)
Perambulators, etc. (Q)

Other Metal Goods
Tools and Implements (M) (August)
Safety Razors and Blades (Q)
Cutlery (Q) (August)
Jewellery (Q) (August)
Domestic Hollow-ware (Q) (September)

Textiles
Silk Weaving and Converting (Q) (September)
Linen (Q) (May)
Hosiery (Q) (April)
Lace (Q) (May)
Carpets and Rugs (Q) (April)
Narrow Fabrics (Q) (April)

Clothing and Footwear
Made-up Clothing (M)
Gloves (Q) (May)
Footwear (Q) (May)

Timber, Furniture, etc.
Timber – Home-grown (M) (September)
Timber (Softwood, Hardwood, Plywood) (M) (September)
Wood Chipboard (M) (September)
Domestic Furniture (Q) (October)
Bedding (Q) (June)

Pottery
Electrical Ware (M)
Domestic Pottery (M) (April)

Other Products
Abrasives (Q)
Floor Coverings (Q) (October)
Rubber (M) (April)
Leathercloth (Q) (October)
Brushes and Brooms (Q) (June)
Paper and Papermaking Materials (M) (April)
Toys and Indoor Games (Q)
Sports Goods (Q)
Fountain Pens and Pencils (Q)

Appointment of Assistant Official Receiver

MR. FRANCIS DURKIN has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Carlisle, Durham, Sunderland and Workington and Cockermouth; and also for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Stockton-on-Tees, Darlington, Middlesbrough and Scarborough. This appointment takes effect on March 12.

Change of Address of Official Receiver in Manchester 'B' District

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the offices of the Insurance and Companies and Bankruptcy Department (Official Receiver in Bankruptcy – Manchester 'B' District), have moved from 20, Byrom Street, Manchester, 3, to 186, Deansgate, Manchester, 3. (Tel.: Blackfriars 5175/6/7.)

Old £1 Bank of England Notes to be Called In

THE BANK OF ENGLAND announce that all £1 notes of the old series, printed in green or blue on white paper and without a portrait of H.M. The Queen, are to be called in on May 28, 1962. These notes were issued during the years 1928 to 1960.

Up to and including May 28, 1962, such notes will remain legal tender and may be used in the ordinary way. The public are, however, advised to pay into their banking accounts without delay any of these notes in their possession.

The notes called in will not be legal tender after May 28, 1962, but will still be exchangeable at the Head Office of the Bank of England. The Bank cannot undertake to exchange notes through the post.

Rubber Stockpile Disposals

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the average market price of Spot No. 1 R.S.S. in February was 24.68 pence a pound, so that not more than 1,000 tons could be sold in March. This has been sold, for delivery as follows:

March	30 tons
April	25 ,,
May	945 ,,

21,510 tons of rubber are still held in the stockpile.

Licensed Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING amendments were made during February to the list of Licensed Dealers in Securities under Section 3 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Insert:	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Limited, 110, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
Change of address	Finance for Trade Limited,
Delete:	2, Bentinck Street, London, W.1.
Insert:	13, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

British Film Fund Agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended January 27, 1962:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£396,028	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2)	£70,008	
Not eligible for 2 times rental	£5,274	
		£471,310
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£64,180
		£535,490
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to January 31, 1962, approximately covering entertainments to January 27, 1962		£303,900

The third Interim Allocation for the fifth distribution period will be at the rate of 42 per cent.

Seventh Meeting of EFTA Ministerial Council

THE SEVENTH meeting of the EFTA Council at Ministerial level was held in Geneva on March 2. Ministers reviewed the progress of the Association during the period since their meeting in November on the basis of a report prepared by the Secretary-General, and took note of the work done by experts on particular problems.

The Austrian delegation announced that the next reduction of Austrian tariffs reducing the tariff to 60 per cent of base rates *vis-à-vis* its EFTA partners would take place on July 1, 1962. The Council welcomed the support given by the members of the Consultative Committee, meeting in Vienna, to the Association in the achievement of its objectives, and decided that the next meeting of the Consultative Committee should be held in Copenhagen in May.

Ministers expressed views on the progress of the negotiations begun with the European Economic Community in Brussels.

U.K. Applications to Join E.C.S.C. and Euratom

THE Foreign Office have announced the United Kingdom's formal applications to join the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the European Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.).

Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves in February

THE TREASURY announce that the gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £5 million to stand at £1,223 million on February 28, 1962.

Overdrafts of the Nationalized Industries

THE TREASURY now announce the bank overdrafts at February 21, 1962, of the bodies to which advances may be made under Section 42 of the Finance Act, 1956, as amended by Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1960.

The total bank overdrafts of the seven authorities at February 21, 1962, was £83.3 million of which £73.1 million was from the clearing banks and £10.2 million from the Scottish banks.

British Customs Information for Passengers

H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE have published a new public notice (No. 292) bringing together all the Customs information of interest to the traveller entering or leaving the United Kingdom with his baggage or personal and household effects.

Besides giving general information, the notice collects together, for the first time, the basic Customs information for United Kingdom residents going abroad on holiday, temporary visitors to this country, and persons arriving for a longer term or as immigrants Another public notice (No. 294), recently published, gives full Customs information for children and young travellers. Copies may be obtained from the Press and Information Office H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Electrical and Allied Manufacturing Industry Exports over £ 300 m.

FOR the first time exports of Britain's electrical and allied manufacturing industry have topped the £300 million mark, states the Annual Report of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. (*Figures are given in an article on page* ix *of today's supplement*).

Board of Trade Weights and Measures Fees

THE Weights and Measures (Board of Trade) Fees Order, 1962, prescribes new rates of fee to be charged by the Board of Trade Weights and Measures Department with effect from April 1, 1962.

The fees covered by the Order are those for:

(a) the verification of certain weighing and measuring equipment;

(b) the examination and testing of new patterns of weighing and measuring equipment;

(c) the examination of candidates for the post of weights and measures inspector under a local authority.

With one exception, the fees for (a) and (b) are being increased as compared with those charged now under the Weights and Measures (Board of Trade) Fees Order, 1953, S.I. 1953 No. 1345.

Copies of the new Order, the Weights and Measures (Board of Trade) Fees Order, 1962, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 5d. each (by post 7½d.).

Notes:

1. The fees prescribed in the new Order are designed broadly to cover present costs of the work. The prescent scale of fees has been yielding around £8,000 whereas the current cost of the services covered is about £25,000 a year.

2. Most of the equipment submitted for verification under (a) above consists of local authority standard weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments. Local weights and measures authorities are required to maintain this equipment and to have it tested by the Board of Trade: they use it in connection with their own tests of traders' weighing and measuring equipment. In addition the Board of Trade are also asked to test standards and master instruments by Commonwealth Governments and industrial concerns. The new fees to be charged to local authorities and others are increased by 194 per cent. on average with the exception of proving tanks for which the present charge is retained. The fees prescribed in the 1953 Order did not cover the costs at that time and costs have risen since then.

3. With regard to (b), manufacturers may submit new patterns of weighing and measuring equipment for the Board's approval as not facilitating fraud: such an approval ensures under the statutes that when the equipment is to be taken into use by traders, local authority inspectors will concern themselves with the accuracy of the particular machine and not with the principles of its construction. The fees for this work which have remained virtually unchanged since 1923 will be increased by about 570 per cent.

4. The fees for the examination of candidates do not cover costs but are not being increased.

New Copyright Order

AN ORDER in Council was made on February 26, under the Copyright Act, 1956, entitled The Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment), Order, 1962. The Order takes account of certain recent changes in the membership of the Universal Copyright Convention and the Berne Copyright Union. The main effects are that future Paraguayan works will be protected in the United Kingdom and certain Colonial Territories and, though existing protection for Syrian works will be continued, future Syrian works will not be protected.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1962 No. 397, price 3d., by post 5½d.) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

NOTE:

The changes referred to are:

(a) Syria's withdrawal from the Berne Copyright Union as from January 12, 1962;

(b) Denmark's accession to the Brussels text of the Berne Copyright Convention on February 19, 1962 (she was already a party to the Rome text of the Berne Convention) and her ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention on February 9, 1962; and

(c) Paraguay's accession to the Universal Copyright Convention.

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Application for Anti-Dumping Duties on Gelatin and Glue

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on Gelatin and Glue (excluding edible and photographic gelatin) of tariff sub-heading 35.03(B) imported from Austria, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The application may be extended to cover imports from other countries who appear to be dumping.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than March 23, 1962. A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Room 3136, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Application for Anti-Dumping Duties on Styrene Monomer

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on February 23, that they were considering an application for the imposition, under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on styrene monomer of tariff sub-heading 29.01 (A) (2) imported from the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Board of Trade now announce that the application has been extended to cover imports from Canada.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than March 23, 1962. A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Room 3134, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Order for an Anti-Dumping Duty on Ammonium Sulphate

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on July 7, 1961, that they were considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of an anti-dumping duty on ammonium sulphate, other than analytical reagent quality, from Eastern Germany. The Board of Trade now announce that they are satisfied that dumping has been taking place and that this threatens material injury to the British industry.

The Board of Trade have, therefore, made an Order (the Anti-Dumping Duty Order, 1962) imposing an anti-dumping duty of £3 per ton on such ammonium sulphate imported from the Soviet zone of Germany. This Order came into force on March 3. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1962, No. 419), are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and branches, price 3d. (by post 5½d.).

For the purpose of implementing this Order, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, on the direction of the Board of Trade, will require proof of the origin of any such ammonium sulphate exported to the United Kingdom from the Soviet zone of Germany, the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Poland.

New Companies Registered during January

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during January showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee:

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000		1,403	1,403
£1,000 and under £10,000		790	790
£10,000 and under £50,000		135	135
£50,000 and under £100,000		16	16
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	1	7	8
£1,000,000 and above	1	1	2
Total number	2	2,352	2,354
	'000's	'000's	'000's
Total amount of Nominal Capital	£1,600	£13,438	£15,038

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1961-1962

	1961		1962	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,933	8,057	2,354	15,038
February	2,731	9,304		
March	3,820	17,075		
April	2,620	8,470		
May	3,020	9,402		
June	3,084	10,669		
July	2,682	7,144		
August	2,466	7,142		
September	2,411	8,385		
October	2,456	8,005		
November	2,584	8,979		
December	2,405	7,770		
Total	33,212	110,402		

Production of Man-made Fibres in January

TOTAL PRODUCTION of man-made fibres in January was some 4 per cent. more than in January 1961. Compared with a year earlier output of continuous filament yarn was at about the same level but output of staple fibre 7 per cent. more.

(Million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous Filament Yarn (Singles)	Staple Fibre	Total
1958 (quarterly average)	47·9	57·7	105·5
1959 (quarterly average)	58·9	69·8	128·7
1960 (quarterly average)	67·2	80·8	148·0
1961 (quarterly average)	66·0	76·4	142·4
1961 1st Quarter	67·5	71·6	139·1
2nd Quarter	65·8	72·0	137·8
3rd Quarter	60·7	77·4	138·1
4th Quarter	69·9	84·7	154·6
1961 January	23·2	25·3	48·5
1962 January	23·1	27·1	50·2

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New Business Names Registered in 1961

DURING the year ended December 31, 1961, there were 39,007 new registrations under the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916 (as amended by the Companies Act, 1947) and 11,026 names were removed from the Registers. The total remaining on the Registers at December 31, 1961 was 851,325.

Three prosecutions were instituted during the year for non-compliance with the Act. A conviction was obtained in each case.

Registration of Business Names

The following Table gives the number of Business Names, and of Statements of Changes in Particulars, registered, and of Business Names removed from the Register, under the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916 (as amended), to December 31, 1961, and the number of Business Names remaining on the Registers.

Year	New Registrations			Removals			Cumulative Totals on Registers			Changes in Particulars		
	Totals	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals	England and Wales	Scotland	Totals	England and Wales	Scotland
1917-1936 .	471,788	435,512	36,276	100,037	94,580	5,457	371,751	340,932	30,819	121,432	112,648	8,784
1937-1956 .	467,754	441,329	26,425	121,845	114,955	6,890	717,660	667,306	50,354	120,765	109,259	11,506
1957 . .	30,478	29,303	1,175	7,849	7,572	277	740,289	689,037	51,252	6,202	5,769	433
1958 . .	34,801	33,447	1,354	9,174	8,822	352	765,916	713,662	52,254	6,560	6,034	526
1959 . .	38,157	36,692	1,465	9,935	9,502	433	794,138	740,852	53,286	6,597	6,047	550
1960 . .	39,653	38,243	1,410	10,447	10,056	391	823,344	769,039	54,305	6,879	6,268	611
1961 . .	39,007	37,682	1,325	11,026	10,660	366	851,325	796,061	55,264	7,445	6,877	568

Prosecutions: In England and Wales during the year 1961, two prosecutions were instituted by the Board of Trade under the Act. A conviction was obtained in each case. In Scotland one prosecution under the Act was instituted; a conviction was obtained.

Limited Partnerships

The following Table gives the number of limited partnerships registered under the Limited Partnerships Act, 1907, to December 31, 1961, and the amount of subscribed capital.

Year	Total		England and Wales		Scotland	
	Number	Subscribed capital	Number	Subscribed capital	Number	Subscribed capital
1908-1939 . . .	1,464	£3,524,336	1,395	£3,292,876	69	£231,460
1940-1949 . . .	160	£435,678	152	£433,811	8	£1,867
1950-1959 . . .	158	£225,126	154	£224,671	4	£455
1960.	13	£6,480	13	£6,480	—	—
1961.	19	£19,325	19	£19,325	—	—

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Substantial Reduction in Industry's Capital Expenditure in Final Quarter of 1961

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES for the fourth quarter of 1961 show that the volume of capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, seasonally adjusted at average 1958 prices, was about 10 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter. As may be seen from the figures in Table 1 below, this reduction reflects a substantial fall not only in the capital expenditure of manufacturing industry, but also in that of the distributive and service industries. These provisional estimates mean that the volume of capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, in the year 1961 as a whole, was approximately 9 per cent. higher than in the year 1960, made up of an increase of 20 per cent. in manufacturing expenditure and a decrease of 3 per cent. in the expenditure of the distributive and service industries.

It will be noted that the volume figures published in this article are, for the first time, expressed in terms of average 1958 prices, instead of as previously at average 1954 prices. The various revisions to the previously published figures flowing from this change are more fully explained in the concluding section of this article.

Table 1. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1956	914	608	1,522
1957	961	653	1,614
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	867	795	1,662
1960	1,024	880	1,904
1961	1,227	852	2,079
1957 1st quarter	248	161	409
2nd quarter	246	156	402
3rd quarter	234	174	408
4th quarter	233	162	395
1958 1st quarter	233	181	414
2nd quarter	233	165	398
3rd quarter	232	177	409
4th quarter	224	176	400
1959 1st quarter	213	173	386
2nd quarter	214	206	420
3rd quarter	215	198	413
4th quarter	225	218	443
1960 1st quarter	239	216	455
2nd quarter	245	223	468
3rd quarter	272	219	491
4th quarter	268	221	489
1961 1st quarter	290	213	503
2nd quarter	311	212	524
3rd quarter	329	225	554
4th quarter	297	202	499

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent. of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure by private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Manufacturing Industry

Provisional estimates of the expenditure of manufacturing industry, at current prices, during the fourth quarter of 1961, show that it was approximately £340 million, or 15 per cent. higher than in the same quarter of 1960. Expenditure on building work was up 33 per cent. and expenditure on plant and machinery rose 11 per cent., at current prices, compared with the figures for the same period a year earlier. The volume of fixed capital expenditure (at 1958 prices) by manufacturing industry, prior to seasonal adjustment, was only 11 per cent. higher in the fourth quarter of 1961 than in the same period of 1960, after being 21 per cent. higher than a year previously in the third quarter. After allowing for seasonal factors the volume of capital expenditure (at 1958 prices), in the fourth quarter of 1961, fell by approximately £32 million, or by about 10 per cent., from the level of expenditure in the third quarter.

For the year 1961 as a whole, capital expenditure by manufacturing industry is provisionally estimated at £1,274 million, at current prices, or 24 per cent. more than in 1960, with expenditure on new building work up 32 per cent. and expenditure on plant and machinery up 23 per cent. Expenditure on vehicles, which is a much smaller figure, rose by only 3 per cent. The volume of manufacturing capital expenditure (at 1958 prices), over the whole year 1961, is provisionally estimated at £1,227 million, a rise of 20 per cent. on the previous year.

Details of capital expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1961, and for the whole year 1961, by the ten industry groups for which information is published in this series, will – as usual – not be available until the final fourth quarter article due to appear in the

Table 2. Fixed Capital Expenditure at Average 1958 Prices, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Showing Percentage Changes Compared with Corresponding Periods a Year Earlier (a)

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)								Distributive and Service Industries (c)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total		Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1956	271·8		49·5		592·2		913·5		187	—	286	—	135	—	608	—
1957	272·6	N/C	45·4	— 8	643·0	+ 9	961·0	+ 5	192	+ 3	306	+ 7	155	+15	653	+ 7
1958	246·9	— 9	52·4	+15	622·6	— 3	921·9	— 4	202	+ 5	326	+ 6	171	+10	699	+ 7
1959	223·1	—10	56·9	+ 9	586·5	— 6	866·5	— 6	234	+16	364	+12	197	+15	795	+14
1960	271·7	+22	75·3	+32	676·8	+15	1,023·8	+18	267	+14	402	+10	211	+ 7	880	+11
1961	351·4	+29	76·2	+ 1	799·3	+18	1,226·9	+20	267	N/C	374	— 7	211	N/C	852	— 3
1958 1st quarter	56·0	—18	13·1	+54	152·4	— 4	221·5	— 6	52	N/C	84	+16	46	+20	182	+12
2nd quarter	63·6	— 2	13·9	+21	149·4	— 8	226·9	— 5	46	+ 2	77	+ 5	38	+19	161	+ 5
3rd quarter	60·7	— 9	12·9	+ 9	156·2	+ 2	229·8	— 1	50	+ 7	76	— 3	39	+ 2	165	+ 1
4th quarter	66·6	— 8	12·5	— 8	164·6	— 2	243·7	— 4	54	+16	89	+ 8	48	+ 3	191	+ 9
1959 1st quarter	49·0	—12	13·6	+ 4	139·0	— 9	201·6	— 9	55	+ 5	75	—11	45	— 2	175	— 4
2nd quarter	51·0	—20	15·2	+ 9	142·1	— 5	208·3	— 8	57	+24	97	+25	48	+27	202	+25
3rd quarter	52·9	—13	13·0	+ 1	146·6	— 6	212·5	— 8	55	+12	81	+ 8	47	+22	183	+12
4th quarter	70·2	+ 5	15·1	+21	158·8	— 4	244·1	N/C	67	+23	111	+25	57	+20	235	+23
1960 1st quarter	58·3	+19	17·0	+25	150·7	+ 8	226·0	+12	69	+25	98	+31	52	+16	219	+25
2nd quarter	61·8	+21	20·2	+33	156·2	+10	238·2	+14	66	+16	102	+ 6	49	+ 3	217	+ 8
3rd quarter	72·9	+38	18·3	+41	178·1	+21	269·3	+27	61	+10	91	+12	52	+ 9	204	+11
4th quarter	78·7	+12	19·8	+31	191·8	+21	290·3	+19	71	+ 7	110	— 1	58	+ 2	239	+ 2
1961 1st quarter	72·8	+25	19·6	+15	182·4	+21	274·8	+22	62	—10	99	+ 1	54	+ 4	215	— 2
2nd quarter	86·6	+41	21·6	+ 7	194·7	+25	302·9	+27	67	+ 1	89	—12	50	+ 2	206	— 5
3rd quarter	91·2	+25	18·6	+ 2	216·1	+21	325·9	+21	68	+12	92	+ 1	52	N/C	212	+ 4
4th quarter	100·8	+28	16·4	—17	206·1	+ 7	323·3	+11	70	— 1	94	—15	55	— 5	219	— 9

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

Board of Trade Journal of April 13, 1962. The provisional figures suggest, however, that the metals group of industries (primarily the iron and steel industry) accounted for less than 30 per cent. of the increase in expenditure between 1960 and 1961, compared with some 36 per cent. of the increase between 1959 and 1960. The chemical and allied group of industries, which showed a fall in expenditure between 1959 and 1960, accounted for a substantial part of the rise in expenditure between 1960 and 1961.

Distributive and Service Industries

Provisional estimates for the fourth quarter of 1961 show that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) was £202 million, a fall of 10 per cent. compared with the previous quarter of the year. The estimate for the year as a whole, shows a small decrease (3 per cent.) in expenditure compared with 1960.

The figures in Table 2 which are at 1958 prices, not seasonally adjusted, show that, compared with the fourth quarter of 1960, the estimates of expenditure on all three types of asset decreased, with a fall in the total of approximately 9 per cent. Over the year as a whole the volume figures show that the decrease in expenditure from £880 million in 1960 to £852 million in 1961 was entirely due to a fall in expenditure on vehicles. This fall was in turn entirely due to a fall in expenditure on ships by the shipping industry.

More details of the expenditure in the fourth quarter and in the year 1961, by individual industry groups, will be published in the final article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13, 1962.

Volume Series Revised on a 1958 Price Basis

Since these series were last published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 12, the estimates of the changes in the volume of capital expenditure have been revised and are now expressed on a 1958 price basis in place of the previous 1954 price basis. This revision has brought the current and constant price series more closely into line for recent years, as might be expected in view of the more up-to-date reference base now used.

In making this change to a new price basis the opportunity was taken to consider again the most appropriate way of using the information available about the prices of items entering into capital expenditure. As a result it was found possible to make some improvements in the composition of the price indices used to deflate the current price series.

Revised seasonally adjusted series have been prepared by calculating fresh seasonal adjustment factors using, as in the past, the ratio to moving average method. These factors are calculated, as in the past, separately for manufacturing industry and for the distributive and service industries – and within each of these for the three assets (buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery) separately. The new seasonal adjustment factors do not differ much from those previously used and the trend shown by the revised seasonally adjusted series is much the same as that shown by the previous series.

Certain other revisions have been made to the series at the same time. In the case of manufacturers' capital expenditure an improved method of grossing up the quarterly returns received from the sample of contributors, introduced as from the beginning of 1961, has led to changes in the quarterly estimates at current prices. In the distributive and service industries the results of the Inquiry into Catering relating to the year 1960 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 29, 1961) have been used in the new current price estimates.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Manufacturing Industry at Current Prices (a) (b)

£ million

Period	Analysis by Industry Group											Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture		Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles		Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
			Total	Iron and Steel		Total	Motor Vehicles							
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders													
	III	IV	V	Part of V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	Part of VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1956	99·0	155·0	106·3	85·1	200·1	80·0	51·2	73·3	68·0	63·2	844·9	252·7	47·2	545·0
1957	107·6	187·6	132·2	108·7	206·6	78·9	50·9	76·7	76·9	64·8	931·3	264·5	44·7	622·1
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	128·5	204·8	69·8	44·0	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·0	164·2	129·9	111·7	199·9	68·5	40·0	66·5	60·0	68·4	863·4	219·6	55·1	588·7
1960	128·1	156·7	188·7	167·1	231·2	78·9	55·4	85·8	67·9	90·9	1,028·2	267·9	70·6	689·7
1961											1,274·0	354·7	72·5	846·8
1956 1st quarter	23·6	32·4	22·3	18·3	44·0	17·5	11·5	21·3	14·4	14·0	189·5	53·4	11·6	124·5
2nd quarter	24·3	36·1	27·8	21·8	45·5	17·9	11·5	17·5	15·9	15·5	200·5	61·2	12·1	127·2
3rd quarter	24·1	37·9	28·4	23·3	48·7	19·1	12·2	16·2	15·8	16·7	206·9	62·4	11·1	133·4
4th quarter	27·0	48·6	27·8	21·7	61·9	25·5	16·0	18·3	21·9	17·0	248·0	75·7	12·4	159·9
1957 1st quarter	26·2	42·6	31·1	25·8	50·1	19·2	12·6	19·0	18·6	15·8	222·6	64·9	8·3	149·4
2nd quarter	23·9	48·2	35·1	29·1	44·1	22·5	15·2	20·0	19·7	15·4	228·9	62·7	11·2	155·0
3rd quarter	26·9	44·4	33·5	27·5	50·7	18·3	11·8	17·5	17·7	17·9	226·9	65·4	11·7	149·8
4th quarter	30·6	52·4	32·5	26·3	61·7	18·9	11·3	20·2	20·9	15·7	252·9	71·5	13·5	167·9
1958 1st quarter	28·3	48·7	33·7	29·4	47·2	15·2	9·5	15·6	16·9	15·5	221·1	55·6	13·1	152·4
2nd quarter	27·9	48·4	35·5	31·7	50·5	16·9	10·5	15·1	17·6	15·2	227·1	63·6	13·9	149·6
3rd quarter	28·7	46·3	42·1	38·8	48·9	17·3	10·9	16·8	13·5	16·5	230·1	61·2	12·9	156·0
4th quarter	27·7	53·6	32·2	28·6	58·2	20·4	13·1	16·1	17·2	17·9	243·3	66·6	12·5	164·2
1959 1st quarter	24·7	44·5	28·0	25·1	45·0	16·8	11·7	12·5	15·1	15·2	201·8	48·3	13·7	139·8
2nd quarter	27·9	42·7	30·1	25·6	45·8	15·5	9·0	15·3	15·0	16·0	208·3	50·2	15·3	142·8
3rd quarter	27·1	33·9	41·6	36·9	46·8	14·8	7·6	16·6	13·0	17·7	211·5	52·3	12·1	147·1
4th quarter	26·3	43·1	30·2	24·1	62·3	21·4	11·7	22·1	16·9	19·5	241·8	68·8	14·0	159·0
1960 1st quarter	28·9	37·5	35·8	31·9	50·1	13·9	9·4	18·9	17·1	20·9	223·1	56·4	15·8	150·9
2nd quarter	31·4	37·1	40·8	35·6	51·7	18·2	10·9	22·3	14·8	21·2	237·5	60·5	18·9	158·1
3rd quarter	33·5	38·3	64·7	59·7	57·2	22·7	17·3	19·8	15·2	21·7	273·1	72·8	17·2	183·1
4th quarter	34·3	43·8	47·4	39·9	72·2	24·1	17·8	24·8	20·8	27·1	294·5	78·2	18·7	197·6
1961 1st quarter	31·0	44·7	56·5	51·7	58·9	20·6	17·0	23·6	18·3	26·4	280·0	71·9	18·6	189·5
2nd quarter	33·6	50·5	63·0	55·7	65·2	21·9	18·1	28·8	19·0	31·8	313·8	86·4	20·5	206·9
3rd quarter	32·0	52·1	79·0	72·9	68·6	26·8	21·9	31·4	20·9	29·4	340·2	92·5	17·6	230·1
4th quarter											340·0	103·9	15·8	220·3

Table 4. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Distributive and Service Industries at Current Prices (a) (c)

£ million

Period	Analysis by Industry Group					Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1956	57	103	104	295	559	174	257	128
1957	57	126	140	304	627	186	291	150
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	86	160	161	379	786	230	359	197
1960	94	172	162	439	867	263	391	213
1961					852	267	367	218
1959 1st quarter	22	36	33	84	175	54	76	45
2nd quarter	21	39	43	99	202	56	98	48
3rd quarter	20	40	32	88	180	55	78	47
4th quarter	24	45	53	107	229	65	107	57
1960 1st quarter	20	40	38	115	213	66	95	52
2nd quarter	23	41	41	109	214	65	100	49
3rd quarter	23	44	36	99	202	61	89	52
4th quarter	28	47	47	116	238	71	107	60
1961 1st quarter	22	42	37	113	214	61	98	55
2nd quarter	22	47	25	111	205	66	87	52
3rd quarter	17	55	30	109	211	68	89	54
4th quarter					222	72	93	57

Notes:
(*a*) Expenditure on vehicles and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.
(*b*) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.
(*c*) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

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Industry's Stocks Rise in Fourth Quarter of 1961

IT IS PROVISIONALLY estimated that the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) held by manufacturers and distributors rose by £86 million in the fourth quarter of 1961, bringing the total increase during the year to £247 million. The rise in the fourth quarter of 1961 followed a third quarter during which there was virtually no change. The bulk of the increase during the fourth quarter was in stocks held by manufacturers; stocks held by wholesale and retail distributors showed an insignificant fall.

Table 1. Changes in the Volume of Industry's Stocks at 1958 Prices, Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing (b)	Wholesale Distribution (c)	Retail Distribution (d)	Total (e)
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1957	+146	+42	+45	+233
1958	+ 36	+14	+16	+ 66
1959	+ 73	+15	+48	+136
1960	+520	+38	+35	+593
1961	+219	+23	+ 5	+247
1957 1st quarter	+ 85	+33	+17	+135
2nd quarter	+ 52	+26	+ 3	+ 81
3rd quarter	+ 23	—13	+14	+ 24
4th quarter	— 14	— 4	+11	— 7
1958 1st quarter	+ 40	—11	— 2	+ 27
2nd quarter	+ 3	—13	—13	— 23
3rd quarter	+ 7	+21	+20	+ 48
4th quarter	— 14	+17	+11	+ 14
1959 1st quarter	— 8	+11	—11	— 8
2nd quarter	— 21	+ 4	+26	+ 9
3rd quarter	+ 25	— 1	+ 9	+ 33
4th quarter	+ 77	+ 1	+24	+102
1960 1st quarter	+ 76	— 6	+29	+ 99
2nd quarter	+120	+16	+21	+157
3rd quarter	+153	+19	—99	+163
4th quarter	+171	+ 9	— 6	+174
1961 1st quarter	+ 36	+28	+26	+ 90
2nd quarter	+ 46	+ 7	+14	+ 67
3rd quarter	+ 48	—20	—24	+ 4
4th quarter	+ 89	+ 8	—11	+ 86

For footnotes, see end of article.

The increase in the volume of stocks during 1961 was rather less than half the increase that occurred during 1960, but compared with the increases in the years 1958 and 1959 was still substantial.

The estimates of changes in the volume of stocks are now shown at average 1958 prices instead of, as previously, at average 1954 prices. A note explaining the revisions to the figures appears later in this article.

Manufacturers' Stocks

Provisional estimates for the fourth quarter of 1961 show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices) rose, after adjustment for seasonal factors, by £89 million, or by approximately 1·6 per cent., a considerably larger increase than in any of the previous three quarters of 1961. The great bulk of this increase was in stocks of finished goods, with little change in work in progress and a slight fall in stocks of materials and fuel, which was pretty widely spread throughout manufacturing industry. The increase in stocks (at 1958 prices) for the whole of the year 1961, at £219 million, or 4 per cent. of the level of stocks at the end of 1960, was very much smaller than in 1960, when the increase was £520 million or 10·5 per cent. of the level of stocks at the end of 1959.

Detailed figures for individual sectors of industry will, as usual, not be available for the fourth quarter of 1961, or for the whole year 1961, until the final fourth quarter article – due to appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13. The provisional figures suggest, however, that the fourth quarter volume increase in stocks of £42 million (at 1958 prices, not seasonally adjusted) was primarily due to a marked rise in the stocks of the engineering (including the motor vehicle) group of industries, somewhat off-set by a fall in the stocks of the food, drink and tobacco group of industries – with little change in the total stocks held by other broad groups of industries.

Wholesalers' Stocks

Provisional estimates of the change in the volume of wholesalers' stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) show a small increase (£8 million) in the fourth quarter of 1961. This increase is spread evenly between wholesale distributors (Standard Industrial Classification, Minimum List Heading 810) and dealers in industrial materials and machinery (Minimum List Heading 832). The increase for the year as a whole was £23 million (at 1958 prices), about the average increase in the previous four years.

Further details of the changes in the stocks held by the three groups of wholesalers will be shown in the final fourth quarter article.

Retailers' Stocks

Retailers' stocks fell by £11 million (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1961, giving an increase in stocks during the year of £5 million. Details of the changes during the period were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 16, 1962, page 351.

Volume Series Revised on to a 1958 Price Basis

Since these series were last published, in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 12, 1962, the estimates of changes in the volume of stocks have been revised and are now expressed on a 1958 price basis in place of the previous 1954 price basis. This revision has, as might be expected, made the estimates of the recent changes in the volume of stocks more similar to the corresponding changes in book values because of the more up-to-date reference base now used.

New seasonal adjustment factors have been calculated from the revised figures using, as in the past, the ratio to moving average method. Separate calculations were made within manufacturing industry for 18 sub-series (i.e. six industry groups each divided by the three asset groups – materials and fuel, work-in-progress and finished goods). In wholesaling separate calculations were made for each of the three main groups of wholesalers. In the case of retailers' stocks one calculation was made for the total, account being taken in this instance of the variable date of Easter.

The new seasonally adjusted estimates of the changes in the volume of stocks are, because of the change from a 1954 to a 1958 price basis, different in amount from the previously published estimates. There are also some differences in quarter to quarter relationships from those shown by the previously published figures. Changes of this nature are due to a combination of factors among which the more important are: the change in the reference base from 1954 to 1958; the revised seasonal adjustment factors now cover a more up-to-date period; the seasonal adjustment factors are applied to the level of stocks so that minor changes in the factors which lead to minor changes in the levels may nevertheless lead to differences in the estimates of quarterly changes which, compared with the usually small amount of these changes, can be significant. Some improvements have also been made in the basic book value data, for example in the quarterly changes in the food group of manufacturing industries, and these have entailed slight revisions to the quarterly changes in the totals for all manufacturing industry.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 2. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices) of Stocks Held by Manufacturing Industry [a] [b]

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Groups							Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1956	+ 1	+11	+23	+185	—26	+14	+208	+ 40	+103	+ 65
1957	+10	+48	+28	+ 8	+35	+17	+146	+ 19	+ 65	+ 62
1958	— 6	+ 6	— 8	+ 35	+ 5	+ 4	+ 36	— 96	+ 25	+107
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961							+219	+ 56	+ 71	+ 92
1956 1st quarter	+36	—14	—10	+ 74	— 1	+ 4	+ 89	— 1	+ 50	+ 40
2nd quarter	+10	+14	+12	+ 90	— 8	+ 3	+121	— 8	+ 67	+ 62
3rd quarter	— 6	+22	+28	— 4	—20	N/C	+ 20	+ 49	— 1	— 28
4th quarter	—39	—11	— 7	+ 25	+ 3	+ 7	— 22	N/C	— 13	— 9
1957 1st quarter	+97	+ 7	— 6	+ 19	+ 3	— 4	+116	+ 31	+ 31	+ 54
2nd quarter	—10	+23	+ 9	+ 33	+13	+ 6	+ 74	— 26	+ 68	+ 32
3rd quarter	—24	+ 7	+33	— 8	+ 2	+ 1	+ 11	+ 34	+ 19	— 42
4th quarter	—53	+11	— 8	— 36	+17	+14	— 55	— 20	— 53	+ 18
1958 1st quarter	+16	—10	+ 3	+ 41	+18	+ 6	+ 74	— 28	+ 23	+ 79
2nd quarter	+ 1	N/C	+ 6	+ 23	— 7	+ 3	+ 26	— 69	+ 23	+ 72
3rd quarter	— 6	+ 7	— 6	+ 14	—17	— 5	— 13	+ 21	+ 8	— 42
4th quarter	—17	+ 9	—11	— 43	+11	N/C	— 51	— 20	— 29	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+35	+ 1	—14	— 6	+ 8	+ 6	+ 30	— 12	— 4	+ 46
2nd quarter	+15	+ 8	+ 2	— 5	—14	— 4	+ 2	— 6	+ 27	— 19
3rd quarter	— 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 11	—16	— 1	+ 4	+ 34	+ 16	— 46
4th quarter	—23	+16	— 3	+ 36	+10	+ 1	+ 37	N/C	+ 8	+ 29
1960 1st quarter	+23	—12	+12	+ 53	+27	+11	+114	+ 36	+ 15	+ 63
2nd quarter	+16	+17	+13	+ 65	+14	+16	+141	+ 47	+ 63	+ 31
3rd quarter	+ 9	+20	+39	+ 48	+ 9	+12	+137	+112	+ 20	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 4	+16	+ 9	+ 84	— 8	+23	+128	+ 30	+ 29	+ 69
1961 1st quarter	+17	— 1	+ 8	+ 14	+20	+18	+ 76	+ 19	+ 23	+ 34
2nd quarter	— 1	+ 9	— 1	+ 28	+20	+14	+ 69	+ 6	+ 46	+ 17
3rd quarter	+10	+12	+ 5	+ 25	—17	— 3	+ 32	+ 57	+ 15	— 40
4th quarter							+ 42	— 26	— 13	+ 81

(*Continued on next page*)

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Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 3. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices) of Stocks Held by Distributors (a)

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+37	+ 5	— 5	—27	+10	548
		1960	+32	+11	+22	—39	+26	
		1961	+55	+ 1	— 1			
831	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	1959	—11	+ 4	+15	— 3	+ 5	77
		1960	—12	+ 2	+10	+ 4	+ 4	
		1961	—11	+ 3	+ 8			
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery.	1959	..	..	..	..	N/C	185
		1960	—11	+ 3	+13	+ 3	+ 8	
		1961	— 1	+ 3	+ 1			
	Total wholesale distributors	1959	+26	+ 5	+23	—39	+15	810
		1960	+ 9	+16	+45	—32	+38	
		1961	+43	+ 7	+ 8	—35	+23	
820	Retail distributors	1959	+21	+26	— 5	+ 6	+48	946
		1960	+71	+13	—25	—24	+35	
		1961	+63	+14	—41	—31	+ 5	

Table 4. Changes in the Value (at Book Values) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers and Distributors (a)

£ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturers (b)	1957	+174	+ 60	+ 67	— 48	+253	
	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 29	+ 20	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+110	+102	+ 45	+ 48	+305	
Wholesalers (c)	1957	+ 53	+ 21	+ 13	— 33	+ 54	
	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 24	+ 23	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 53	— 33	+ 45	
	1961	+ 41	+ 15	+ 10	— 38	+ 28	
Retailers (d)	1957	+ 60	— 6	+ 3	— 2	+ 55	
	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
Total (e)	1957	+287	+ 75	+ 83	— 83	+362	
	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 48	+ 47	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 62	+205	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+162	+108	+687	
	1961	+224	+136	+ 26	— 17	+369	

Notes relating to Tables 1-4:

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

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Retail Trade Fairly Well Maintained in January

RETAIL TRADE was fairly well maintained in January showing, after allowance for seasonal factors, little change from the underlying trend of recent months. The seasonally adjusted index of the value of total sales was 117 which, although slightly lower than the record level reached in December (118), compares with 117 and 116 for the third and fourth quarters of 1961. The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of total sales showed a similar movement.

Most of the broad categories of shops, including food shops and clothing and footwear shops, also showed, after allowing for seasonal factors, some easing from the high level reached in December while maintaining the trend of recent months; but sales by durable goods shops, which had declined in the fourth quarter of last year recovered sharply in January.

Compared with a year earlier, total sales in January were 4 per cent. higher, the same increase as in the fourth quarter of last year.

Retail Sales Seasonally Adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week.

(i) at current prices 1957 = 100

	All kinds of shops	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (a)
1960 1st Quarter	110	108	113	110	122	111
2nd Quarter	111	108	113	112	118	113
3rd Quarter	111	109	113	114	108	115
4th Quarter	112	111	112	116	99	114
1961 1st Quarter	113	111	116	117	114	117
2nd Quarter	115	112	117	115	119	118
3rd Quarter	117	114	119	117	117	121
4th Quarter	116	116	116	118	102	121
1961 January	112	110	114	114	111	116
February	112	110	116	117	111	116
March	115	112	119	119	118	119
April	115	112	118	114	120	119
May	115	113	117	114	117	119
June	114	111	117	115	121	116
July	117	113	121	115	130	121
August	117	114	119	120	115	120
September	116	115	117	117	107	121
October	115	114	117	119	102	120
November	114	115	114	117	100	119
December	118	118	118	119	103	123
1962 January	117	115	119	117	113	122

(ii) at average 1957 prices

	All kinds of shops	Food shops	Non-food shops
1960 1st Quarter	108	103	113
2nd Quarter	109	105	112
3rd Quarter	109	105	112
4th Quarter	108	106	110
1961 1st Quarter	110	105	114
2nd Quarter	111	107	114
3rd Quarter	111	107	115
4th Quarter	111	110	111
1961 January	109	105	112
February	109	105	113
March	111	106	116
April	112	108	115
May	111	107	114
June	110	105	113
July	112	107	118
August	111	107	114
September	110	108	112
October	111	109	111
November	109	109	109
December	112	111	113
1962 January	111	108	113

(a) Including general department stores.

Clothing and Footwear Shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the sales of clothing and footwear shops declined from 119 in December to 117 in January, a level slightly below that of the fourth quarter of 1961. Compared with a year earlier, total sales by clothing and footwear shops were up by 3 per cent. as against an increase of 2 per cent. in the fourth quarter. Sales by women's wear shops showed the same increase on a year earlier in January as in the fourth quarter (1 per cent.) while sales by men's wear shops and footwear shops were 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. higher than a year earlier in January, compared with increases of 3 per cent. in the fourth quarter. Prices of clothing and footwear showed about the same increase on a year earlier in January as in recent months, between 1 and 2 per cent.

Durable Goods Shops

As mentioned above, sales by durable goods shops, seasonally adjusted, showed a marked increase in January, following a small upward movement in December. The index rose by ten points to 113, which compares with 102 in the fourth quarter of 1961 and 117 in the third quarter. Compared with a year earlier, total sales by durable goods shops in January were 2 per cent. higher, the same increase as in the fourth quarter of last year. But sales by furniture shops showed a smaller increase on a year earlier in January than in the fourth quarter of last year (2 per cent. as against 5 per cent.); while sales by 'other durable goods shops'* recovered in January, to show a small increase on a year earlier, compared with a slight decrease on a year earlier in the fourth quarter. Prices of durable goods in January were about 2 to 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier, a rather larger increase than in recent months, when prices were higher by about 1 to 2 per cent.

Food Shops

Sales by food shops, seasonally adjusted, were rather lower in Janu-

*The group comprising radio and electrical goods shops, radio and cycle, etc., shops and electricity and gas showrooms.

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Analysis by Form of Organization

January – Index Numbers of Values of Sales per week, and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier (*a*)

1957 = 100

	Total all retailers		Independent retailers		Multiple retailers		Co-operative societies	
		%		%		%		%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	110	+4	108	+4	115	+8	102	Nil
FOOD SHOPS	112	+5	108	+4	134	+11	103	Nil
Grocers	114	+6	106	+4	143	+14	103	Nil
Butchers	112	+1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengrocers, fruiterers	102	+7	100	+8	128	+8	100	+4
Fishmongers, poulterers	113	+2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread and flour confectioners	108	+3	108	+3	128	+9	90	—4
Off-licences	105	+9	98	+6	115	+13	..	..
Dairymen	117	+4	..	..	..	..	110	+2
Other food shops	111	+2	..	..	..	..	..	..
NON-FOOD SHOPS	108	+4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and footwear shops	103	+3	103	+2	106	+6	90	+2
Footwear shops	102	+5	112	+6	100	+6	80	—1
Men's wear shops	118	+4	107	+1	136	+7	88	+1
Women's wear shops	98	+2	100	+1	96	+5	94	+3
of which:								
Women's, girls' and infants' wear specialist shops	..		77	—5	..		—	
Drapers and general outfitting shops	—		108	+3	..		—	
Large (c)	—		117	+2	—		—	
Medium (c)	—		106	+3	—		—	
Small (c)	—		104	+4	—		—	
Durable goods shops	114	+2	116	+1	110	+4	109	Nil(f)
Furniture shops	119	+2	125	+1	99	+3	—	
Large (c)	—		138	—3	—		—	
Medium and small (c)	—		121	+3	—		—	
Other durable goods shops	109	+2	105	+1 (e)	117	+4*	—	
Radio and electrical goods shops	104	+2	105	+1	98	+6	—	
Radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops								
Electricity showrooms	133	—3	—		133	—3	—	
Gas showrooms	N.A.		—		N.A.		—	
Miscellaneous non-food shops (b)	104	+6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	109	+7	108	+6	110	+8	—	
Booksellers, stationers	..		118	+5	..		—	
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d)	110	+7	108	+7	113	+8	110	+1
Jewellers	87	+1	90	+1	70	—4	—	
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	82	+1	..	..	..	..	—	
Ironmongers and hardware shops	107	+5	109	+5	91	+3	—	(f)
General Department Stores	128	+2	—		—		—	

* Provisional.

Retail Sales (*Continued*)

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per Week, and Percentage Changes Compared with Year Earlier (*a*)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume

1957 = 100

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	All kinds of business (£7,637 m.)				Food shops (£3,619 m.)				Non-food shops											
									Total (£4,018 m.)				Clothing and footwear shops (£1,188 m.)		Durable goods shops (f) (£739 m.)		General department stores (£381 m.)		Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£1,710 m.)	
	Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*									
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	103	+3	101	+1	103	+3	100	Nil	103	+3	102	+2	100	Nil	105	+5	103	+3	104	+4
1959 Year	107	+4	105	+4	106	+3	101	+1	108	+5	109	+6	104	+4	118	+12	109	+5	107	+3
1960 Year	111	+4	108	+3	109	+3	105	+3	113	+4	112	+3	113	+8	112	—5	116	+7	113	+5
1961 Year	115	+4	111	+2	113	+4	107	+3	117	+4	113	+1	117	+3	112	Nil	122	+5	119	+5
1961 1st Quarter	106	+4	103	+3	109	+3	104	+3	103	+5	101	+3	98	+10	105	—7	106	+10	105	+7
2nd Quarter	111	+2	107	+1	111	+3	105	+1	112	+2	109	Nil	115	Nil	106	+1	110	+3	112	+4
3rd Quarter	112	+5	107	+2	111	+4	105	+3	114	+5	109	+2	110	+2	111	+7	116	+5	116	+5
4th Quarter	132	+4	125	+2	122	+5	115	+4	140	+4	134	+1	143	+2	125	+2	156	+4	141	+6
1961 October	117	+3	112	+2	113	+4	108	+4	121	+3	116	Nil	122	+1	119	+1	130	+2	120	+5
November	122	+5	116	+3	115	+5	109	+4	128	+5	123	+2	128	+5	123	+2	143	+4	128	+6
December	151	+4	143	+2	135	+5	126	+3	166	+4	158	+1	173	+1	133	+2	188	+5	169	+6
1962 January	110	+4	104	+2	112	+5	105	+3	108	+4	102	+1	103	+3	114	+2	128	+2	104	+6

(ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	Food shops												Clothing and footwear shops			
	Grocers (£2,048 m.)		Butchers (£519 m.)		Greengrocers, fruiterers (£272 m.)		Fishmongers, poulterers (£73 m.)		Bread and flour confectioners (£218 m.)		Off-licences (£112 m.)		Dairymen (£324 m.)		Other food shops (£53 m.)		Footwear shops (£187 m.)		Men's wear shops (£255 m.)		Women's wear shops (£746 m.)	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	103	+3	102	+2	104	+4	105	+5	104	+4	104	+3	102	+2	104	+4	102	+2	98	—2	101	+1
1959 Year	107	+4	102	Nil	104	Nil	107	+2	106	+3	107	+3	105	+3	109	+4	107	+6	103	+5	104	+3
1960 Year	110	+3	107	+5	103	—1	112	+4	111	+4	112	+5	109	+4	111	+2	118	+10	112	+9	112	+8
1961 Year	114	+4	108	+1	111	+7	115	+2	117	+5	121	+8	116	+7	110	Nil	122	+3	116	+3	116	+3
1961 1st Quarter	109	+3	108	+1	104	+5	115	+7	110	+6	95	+6	113	+5	108	Nil	98	+12	103	+8	96	+10
2nd Quarter	111	+3	104	+2	121	Nil	113	Nil	115	+4	99	+8	118	+9	109	—1	125	—2	115	—1	113	+1
3rd Quarter	112	+4	103	—1	111	+14	114	+3	120	+6	102	+10	116	+8	107	—2	121	+2	109	+2	108	+2
4th Quarter	122	+5	116	Nil	107	+12	117	—1	124	+5	188	+7	119	+5	119	+2	143	+3	136	+3	146	+2
1961 October	114	+4	109	—1	98	+16	110	Nil	120	+5	107	+6	118	+6	114	+1	130	+3	109	+1	124	+1
November	118	+5	108	—1	105	+14	111	Nil	120	+6	124	+9	118	+5	112	+3	123	+1	121	+6	131	+5
December	133	+5	129	+2	116	+9	127	—1	129	+5	304	+7	119	+4	127	+1	171	+4	170	+3	175	Nil
1962 January	114	+6	112	+1	102	+7	113	+2	108	+3	105	+9	117	+4	111	+2	102	+5	118	+4	98	+2

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	Durable goods shops (f)						Miscellaneous non-food shops							
		Other durable goods shops												
	Furniture shops (£324 m.)	Total (£352 m.)	Radio and electrical goods shops, Radio and cycle shops, perambulator shops (£290 m.)	Electricity showrooms (£33 m.)	Gas showrooms (£30 m.)		Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£699 m.)	Booksellers, stationers§ (£69 m.)	Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£205 m.)	Jewellers (£71 m.)	Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£63 m.)		Ironmongers and hardware shops (£184 m.)	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	105	+5	104	+4	100	Nil	123	+23	122	+22	102	+2	106	+6	103	+3	102	+2	102	+2	104	+4
1959 Year	116	+10	118	+14	108	+8	177	+44	157	+29	102	Nil	109	+3	109	+6	109	+8	106	+4	106	+2
1960 Year	112	—3	109	—8	99	—8	158	—11	148	—6	106	+4	117	+8	115	+5	118	+8	114	+7	108	+2
1961 Year	115	+2	107	—1	97	—2	159	+1	150	+2	111	+5	123	+5	124	+7	124	+5	119	+5	111	+4
1961 1st Quarter	107	—4	103	—11	94	—10	145	—7	148	—17	106	+6	117	+6	105	+11	96	+10	84	+10	105	+3
2nd Quarter	110	+1	101	Nil	90	+1	158	—5	148	+6	105	+3	113	+8	116	+6	101	+4	102	+4	110	+2
3rd Quarter	115	+7	104	+8	92	+5	167	+16	152	+17	110	+4	118	+3	125	+7	125	+4	123	+5	110	+5
4th Quarter	127	+5	121	—1	113	—3	167	+2	154	+7	124	+6	145	+4	149	+7	175	+4	167	+3	121	+5
1961 October	120	+4	116	—2	106	—4	166	+1	157	+9	112	+6	123	+5	114	+5	106	+4	109	+3	112	+4
November	129	+6	115	Nil	104	—1	164	—1	169	+7	117	+6	140	+6	124	+8	126	+4	129	+4	112	+5
December	131	+5	130	—1	125	—3	170	+6	140	+6	138	+6	166	+2	198	+7	270	+5	243	+3	134	+5
1962 January	119	+2	109	+2	104	+2	133	—3	N.A.		109	+7	118	+5	110	+7	87	+1	82	+1	107	+5

§ Independent retailers only. * At average 1957 prices.

ary than in December or the fourth quarter of last year; the index fell by some three points, from 118 to 115 to a level about mid-way between those of the third and fourth quarters. Compared with a year earlier, total sales by food shops showed about the same increase in January as in the fourth quarter (5 per cent.). Grocers and off-licences reported slightly higher increases on a year earlier in January than in the fourth quarter; sales by butchers and fishmongers showed some recovery from the quieter trading of the fourth quarter; and bread and flour confectioners reported rather less active trading.

(*Continued on next page*)

Retail Sales (*Continued*)

Notes

Kind of Business Statistics

(i) These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies and general department stores.

(ii) For independent retailers, multiple retailers and general department stores the figures are based on the total sales, of all types of goods, by each shop and therefore represent the trend of sales in specified kinds of business. Co-operative societies report their sales on a departmental basis and a department's sales are assigned to the most closely corresponding kind of business heading. A single figure is returned for the departments selling durable goods and ironmongery and hardware and this figure is included in the total for durable goods shops.

(iii) Multiple retailers and co-operative societies report sales for all branches open in the sales period, so that, in respect of these two forms of organizations, the statistics take account of changes in the number of shops, e.g. the opening of new shops or the closing or disposal of existing shops. In the case of independent retailers and general department stores, however, sales are generally reported for individual establishments and no reliable measure of changes in the number of shops is available on the basis of which an adjustment might be made.

(iv) A description of the series, bases on 1957 = 100, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1961.

Footnotes to Tables

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by January 1962 sales was the four weeks from December 31, 1961 to January 27, 1962 the corresponding period in 1961 was from January 1, 1961 to January 28, 1961. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1957 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1957. Medium denotes shops with sales of £15,000 and under £100,000 in 1957. Small denotes shops with sales of under £15,000 in 1957.

(d) These index numbers do not allow for chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) See Note (ii) above.

PICKLES FOR PUERTO CABELLO

A shipment of over 11,000 dozen bottles of assorted Heinz pickles manufactured in the Heinz factories at Harlesden, London, and Kitt Green, Lancashire, was loaded onto the Royal Mail ship, M.V. 'Thessaly,' which sailed for Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, recently. This is stated to be the biggest single shipment of Heinz pickles that has ever been exported and is part of a total order of 17,000 dozen bottles.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, March 2, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
H.M.S. Defiant	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	G. W. Films Ltd.	Br/E 27211	101	February 25
Postman's Knock	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	M-G-M British Studios	Br/E 27212	87	February 26
(a) The Devil Never Sleeps (b) Satan Never Sleeps	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century Fox Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27215 (a)/(b)	127	February 28
Mining Review No. 7 15th Year	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board	Br/E 27216	10	February 28
Song of Wanganui	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Hayward Films	Br/E 27217	20	March 1
Twice Round the Daffodils	Anglo-Amalgamated Film Distributors Ltd.	G.H.W. Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27218	89	March 1
Candidate for Murder	" " " "	Merton Park Studios Ltd.	Br/E 27219	61	March 1
Pathe Pictorial Series 365-377: *Pathe Pictorial No. 376*	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27220	9	March 1
Pictures in the Fire	Anglo-Amalgamated Film Distributors Ltd.	Carisbrooke Films Ltd.	Br/E 27223	10	March 2
Ted Heath and His Music	" " " "	" " "	Br/E 27224	9	March 2
The Tony Kinsey Quartet	" " " "	" " "	Br/E 27225	8	March 2
Cuban Rhythm	" " " "	" " "	Br/E 27226	8	March 2
Pathe News 62-17	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26968	7	March 2
Pathe News 62-18	" " "	" " "	Br/E 26969	7	March 2
Movietone News 1707A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26915	7	March 2
Movietone News 1708	" " " " "	" " "	Br/E 26916	7	March 2
		FOREIGN			
A Lost Day	Orb Productions Ltd.	Directia Difuzarii Filmelor	F 27209	16	February 26
One Morning	" " "	" " "	F 27210	9	February 26
Incident In An Alley	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harvard Film Corporation	F 27213	85	February 26
The Happy Thieves	" " "	Hillworth Productions A.G.	F 27214	89	February 27
Last Year In Marienbad	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Terra Film	F 27221	94	March 1
Summer And Smoke	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corporation, Hal. B. Wallis and Joseph H. Hazen.	F 27222	118	March 2
Walk On The Wild Side	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 27227	114	March 2

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Hire Purchase Business in January

THE JANUARY hire purchase and other instalment credit statistics show a largely seasonal fall in the instalment credit sales of household goods shops, following the December peak, and a rise, somewhat greater than might be expected from normal seasonal influences, in the new business of finance houses. Total debt outstanding continued to decline, the total at the end of the month being £910 million, £17 million less than a month earlier.

Household Goods Shops

Sales on instalment credit terms by household goods shops declined between December and January, the fall being much in line with what would be expected from seasonal influences. Thus instalment credit sales do not seem to have contributed much to the rise shown on a seasonally adjusted basis by total sales in durable goods shops between December and January.

Compared with a year earlier, hire purchase and other instalment credit sales of household goods shops as a whole were much the same in January, a small fall for hardware, radio and electrical goods, etc., shops being offset by a rise of 7 per cent. in household goods departments of department stores and a slight rise in furniture and furnishings shops.

Instalment debt outstanding to household goods shops, after rising during December because of the seasonally large advances of credit in that month, fell back by £5 million in January to £304 million, much the same as in September to November last year.

Finance Houses

New instalment credit advanced by hire purchase finance companies recovered in January. The rise was rather more than seasonal, but the total for the month was some 16 per cent. less than a year earlier, when the extension of the statutory maximum repayment term from two to three years towards the end of the month stimulated business to some extent. The decline compared with a year earlier was shared by most of the categories of goods but credit for new cars showed a rise (7 per cent.).

Instalments outstanding to finance houses direct from hirers, etc., fell by a further £12 million during the month to £606 million, but sums owed by retailers on block discounted business were slightly higher at £56 million, compared with £55 million in the three preceding months.

Debt

Table 1 – Estimates of Hire-Purchase and Other Credit Instalments Outstanding

END OF PERIOD — £ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to household goods shops	1960	330	333	336	338	338	335	331	327	324	322	322	325
	1961	321	315	312	308	306	306	306	305	303	303	303	309
	1962	304											
Owed directly to finance houses	1960	534	547	573	599	614	621	630	633	628	623	620	610
	1961	607	607	622	631	643	651	662	660	650	639	628	618
	1962	606											
Total of above	1960	864	880	909	937	952	956	961	960	952	945	942	935
	1961	928	922	934	939	949	957	968	965	953	942	931	927
	1962	910											

Table 2 – Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended and Repaid

£ million

Period	All Transactions					Estimated Consumer Transactions				
	New Credit Extended			Repayments	Change in Debt	New credit extended	Cash Outlay			Change in Debt
	For Household goods	For other durable goods	Total				Deposits	Repayments	Total	
1958	289	363	652	544	+108	531	164	431	595	+100
1959	410	523	933	640	+293	760	96	518	614	+242
1960	310	519	829	743	+ 86	638	112	611	723	+ 27
1961	290	515	805	813	— 8	609	123	626	749	— 17
1959 1st Quarter	89	118	207	151	+ 56	167	21	123	144	+ 44
2nd Quarter	98	152	250	159	+ 91	202	27	130	157	+ 72
3rd Quarter	103	132	235	158	+ 77	194	25	128	153	+ 66
4th Quarter	120	121	241	172	+ 69	197	23	137	160	+ 60
1960 1st Quarter	90	152	242	182	+ 60	190	26	147	173	+ 43
2nd Quarter	75	156	231	184	+ 47	176	32	153	185	+ 23
3rd Quarter	66	117	183	187	— 4	140	28	153	181	— 13
4th Quarter	79	94	173	190	— 17	132	26	158	184	— 26
1961 1st Quarter	65	136	201	202	— 1	150	31	163	194	— 13
2nd Quarter	71	164	235	212	+ 23	175	36	163	199	+ 12
3rd Quarter	74	126	200	204	— 4	152	31	150	181	+ 2
4th Quarter	80	89	169	195	— 26	132	25	150	175	— 18

(*Continued on next page*)

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Hire Purchase (*Continued*)

New Business of Household Goods Shops

Table 3 – Index Numbers of Value of Goods Sold on Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit per Week

Average of 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March (*a*)	April	May	June (*a*)	July	Aug.	Sept. (*a*)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (*a*)
Furniture and Furnishing Shops: Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies)	1960	122	113	111	121	102	90	101	92	102	112	120	124
	1961	97	90	98	102	104	104	121	102	106	117	126	132
	1962	98											
of which: Multiple retailers (*b*)	1960	138	125	116	134	107	94	101	91	99	111	119	125
	1961	98	95	99	106	108	114	125	106	110	121	131	138
	1962	103											
Independent retailers	1960	107	102	103	110	93	83	100	89	99	110	114	120
	1961	94	83	92	95	95	92	109	94	99	109	115	122
	1962	89											
Hardware, Radio, Electrical Goods, Cycle and Perambulator Shops: Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms)	1960	126	130	126	124	105	96	92	90	98	109	108	114
	1961	92	96	97	99	104	104	125	96	99	105	105	113
	1962	89											
of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods shops	1960	105	97	83	87	62	57	58	59	66	78	76	82
	1961	66	61	56	62	64	63	77	56	60	69	69	75
	1962	60											
Cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops	1960	116	121	117	134	110	103	110	103	109	107	105	158
	1961	100	96	101	118	119	115	139	118	110	116	112	175
	1962	106											
Department Stores: Household goods department	1960	140	116	120	140	121	101	128	100	117	137	143	138
	1961	133	119	117	123	124	111	156	109	119	141	143	146
	1962	142											
Total, Household Goods Shops	1960	125	122	119	124	105	94	99	92	101	112	116	120
	1961	97	95	99	102	106	105	125	100	104	113	117	124
	1962	97											

(*a*) Average of five weeks.
(*b*) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.

New Business of Finance Houses

Table 4 – Index Numbers of New Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended Direct to Hirers per Calendar Month

Monthly average of 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new	1960	188	182	255	249	199	154	146	113	110	106	94	70
	1961	116	173	234	206	241	224	242	139	111	114	115	83
	1962	124											
Private cars – used	1960	160	191	250	240	178	155	150	149	129	121	113	92
	1961	131	179	204	183	218	201	195	143	110	118	108	79
	1962	96											
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used	1960	201	211	261	242	233	214	199	165	173	186	184	154
	1961	195	212	246	221	238	235	240	163	142	154	144	110
	1962	155											
Motor cycles, side-cars, power-assisted cycles – new and used	1960	100	133	225	244	208	164	148	144	118	97	82	59
	1961	71	108	171	160	184	161	160	135	85	73	59	37
	1962	43											
Caravans – new and used	1960	113	162	233	254	264	168	156	148	126	108	83	54
	1961	74	137	220	219	242	248	226	188	146	159	123	80
	1962	95											
Farm equipment and tractors	1960	108	131	159	157	176	173	162	151	122	153	163	94
	1961	128	123	195	195	195	217	201	169	132	150	128	79
	1962	93											
Industrial and building plant and equipment	1960	207	205	273	261	270	267	231	205	231	253	245	194
	1961	251	239	312	311	360	315	346	233	239	272	263	211
	1962	254											
Household goods (a)	1960	242	204	213	177	172	142	139	137	131	141	142	136
	1961	138	114	126	120	136	123	133	115	107	118	119	104
	1962	118											
All goods (including goods not shown above)	1960	180	188	244	232	201	170	169	151	139	138	132	110
	1961	144	168	207	190	220	204	207	150	123	131	125	96
	1962	121											

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor-cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

(*Continued on next page*)

Hire Purchase (*Continued*)

Notes on the Statistics

The statistics in this article are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributor – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit, which includes the initial deposits or down payments as well as the credit extended (i.e., the balance of the cash price together with the credit charges), during the period. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all household goods sold on credit by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included.

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined together with estimates for transactions of consumers (as distinct from business users of instalment credit). For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961 (published by H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.).

Tables 1, 3, and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957.

The estimate in £'s million of goods sold on hire-purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: Furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32; of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showrooms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods shops 81·12 and cycle shops, etc., 17·68; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire-purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
March 20	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)
	Capstan, turret and hydraulic lathes; polishing and milling machines; spot, seam and projection welders; ram banding and hydraulic presses; hydraulic and screw jacks; Bedford radiators; engine assemblies; shock absorbers; tyres; tubes; batteries; sparking plugs; overall and non-skid chains; tow ropes; tool kits; electrical spares; aircraft spares; canvas covers; webbing; asbestos cloth; clothing; 'housewives'; clasp knives; folding chairs; wooden boxes, etc.		
March 27-28	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: 54025.)
April 3	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel.: 73.)
April 26	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081.)
May 1-4	Vehicles, earth-moving and lifting equipment.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)

Applications for catalogues, available 14 days prior to date of sale, should be made only to each auctioneer shown above (price 1s. 0d., *Postal Orders only*).

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
March 28	Huts and buildings, thirteen steel construction sheds, two balloon sheds, chain link fencing, towers and gunposts.	Royal Air Force Station, Bowlee, Manchester	Edward Rushton, Son & Kenyon, York House 12 York Street, Manchester 2. (Tel., Central (M/C)) 1937). Catalogues free.
April 5	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
	The above sale will include electric motors, radio and electrical spares, transformers, rectifiers, motor spares, aircraft instruments, accumulators trolleys, etc.		
April 11	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 27 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
May 2	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton, Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, Kings Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
May 24	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained **within fourteen days** of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers.

Ministry of Works

1962	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
March 13	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337.) (Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.)

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DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

AMBULANCE SERVICE
TENDERS FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniform clothing, including shirts and ties, to the AMBULANCE SERVICE for the period from 1st April, 1962, to 31st March, 1963. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER, COUNTY OFFICES, MATLOCK. SEALED TENDERS, together with samples of cloth, must be forwarded in envelopes which will be provided and must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on MONDAY, 26th MARCH, 1962. The Council does not bind itself to accept the whole or any part of any tender submitted.

D. G. GILMAN, *Clerk of the County Council.*

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MONDAY, 26th MARCH to FRIDAY, 30th MARCH 1962

inclusive

at 10.30 a.m. each day

SHIRLAW, ALLAN & CO., Auctioneers, Hamilton, Lanarkshire,

have received instructions from Messrs. Brown & Adam Ltd., who have ceased production, to Sell, by Auction, as above.

ON VIEW 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. MONDAY to FRIDA Y FROM 5th MARCH, 1962.

CATALOGUES (Price 2/-) from AUCTIONEERS, available about 3 weeks prior to Sale.

NOTE: Most of the Plant, Machinery and Equipment was installed new between 1955 and 1961, a considerable proportion of which is only slightly used.

HAMILTON, MARCH, 1962.

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CV3-401

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Thursday March 1

GATT Cotton Arrangement

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what benefits the recently concluded 19-nation Geneva Cotton Arrangement would bring to the Lancashire cotton industry; and when the full terms would be published.

Replying, Mr. Erroll said: 'The Arrangement contains provisions regarding restraint of imports of cotton textiles from participating countries which cause or threaten disruption in the domestic market, and provisions for improved access for exports of cotton textiles of less-developed countries to markets of certain participating countries. The text of the Arrangement was published in Geneva on February 16. The text has been submitted to governments for their acceptance and, if accepted, will come into operation on October 1, 1962, for five years.'

Import Licences for Eggs and Egg Products

Asked if he would give the number of import licences from foreign countries for eggs and egg products which have been issued for the next six months and the quantities concerned, Mr. Erroll said that licences were required only for imports from the countries of the Eastern Area. Such licences were issued freely without quantitative limitation.

Increased Imports of Woollen Goods

In reply to a question about the increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the value of imports of woollen goods, the President said that the increase in imports of wool goods included in Division 6 of Class D of the Trade and Navigation Accounts was due mainly to increased imports of worsted yarn from France and of woven woollen cloth from Italy.

Imports from GATT Countries under EEC

The President was asked what action he had taken to ensure equal facilities for imports from all countries signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the event of the United Kingdom Joining the Common Market.

He replied: 'The European Economic Community is a customs union, to which special provisions of GATT modifying the most favoured nation principle apply. The treatment of imports from other countries will depend on the outcome of our negotiations, on which I can make no statement.'

Monday March 5

Re-equipment of Cotton Industry

Asked if he would state the opening and closing dates for receipt of applications for re-equipment grants under the terms of the Cotton Industry Act, 1959, and what would be the cost to Treasury funds for valid applications received to date, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade said that applications must be submitted not later than July 8, 1962, and might relate to expenditure incurred on or after April 24, 1959. Applications from the spinning, doubling and weaving sections were invited in March, 1960 and from the finishing sections in July, 1961. The likely cost to the Exchequer of applications so far received was about £9·7 million, assuming that all the projects went ahead.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Erroll said that his latest estimate of the cost to Treasury funds of the scrapping of machinery under the terms and conditions of the Cotton Industry Act, 1959, was £11·8 million.

Jenkins Committee and Take-over Bids

Asked to make a statement on those aspects of take-over bids which the Jenkins Committee had been asked to consider, Mr. Erroll said: 'The Committee have been asked to consider, in relation to take-over bids, the duties of directors and the rights of shareholders. Thus they are concerned to see whether existing legislation ensures fair dealing between the parties to such transactions. The broader economic and social questions which have been raised in relation to some recent bids are not within the Committee's terms of reference.'

Imports of Foreign Eggs

In reply to a question on whether his attention had been called to the continued damaging effects on egg producers of the unrestricted dumping of Polish and foreign eggs into this country; and whether he would make it clear to the Governments of the countries from which these eggs are imported that action would inevitably have to be taken to curtail such imports if they continued on the present scale, Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, replied:

'On February 9, the Egg Marketing Board, supported by the National Farmers' Union, submitted an application to the Board of Trade for the imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports of frozen eggs from Poland and China in the egg year beginning April, 1962. They claim that these imports would be dumped in such quantities as to threaten the British industry with material injury.

'According to immediate inquiries we made, imports of frozen eggs from either country are likely to be less than half the amount forecast by the Egg Marketing Board. The President is urgently considering the Egg Marketing Board's application in the light of these revised figures.

'He is also examining urgently a further application put in by the Board on February 27 in respect of shell eggs from Poland. No suggestion has been made to us that British egg producers are threatened with material injury by the current level of imports of frozen or shell eggs.'

Company Trading Profits and Dividends

Asked what were the total net assets, in 1954 and 1960, of the companies, other than public corporations, whose balance sheets are summarized by the Board of Trade; by how much trading profits of this group rose during the period, absolutely and as a percentage; and by how much the gross dividend and interest payments of this group rose during the period, absolutely and as a percentage, Mr. Erroll gave the following provisional figures and added that the final figures would appear, together with a descriptive article, in 'Economic Trends' next month.

Public Quoted Companies in Manufacturing and Distribution

	1954	1960	Increase 1954-1960	
	£ million		£ million	Per cent.
Total net assets (end-year)	8,437	13,495		
Trading profit*	1,386	1,930	544	39
Gross dividends and interest payments	467	818	351	75

*After deducting depreciation and other provisions.

Exports and Imports of Machine Tools

In a written answer Mr. Erroll gave tables showing the value of machine tools exported to the several member countries of the Common Market, to North America and to the Commonwealth, excluding Canada, over the past five years, the value of machine tools imported into the United Kingdom from the several members of the Common Market, by country, and from North America over the past five years, and the value and types of machine tools imported into the United Kingdom from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and associated territories over the past three years. (The figures are shown in columns 17 and 18 of Hansard (written answers) of March 5).

The Tobacco Situation in 1961

The February issue of the Commonwealth Economic Committee's Tobacco Intelligence reviews the tobacco situation in the chief producing countries in 1961 and gives details of the trade in the United Kingdom. Inquiries for copies from Commonwealth Economic Committee, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Film Register on Electronics

A register of member companies' films, ranging from basic electron theory to electronics in railways, has been published by the Electronic Engineering Association. Copies are available free of charge from the Association, 11 Green Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure of space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Mar. 2	June 1
United Kingdom	Feb. 2	May 4
Outside Europe	Jan. 5	April 6

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the following lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 2, February 2, and January 5 respectively.

EUROPE

Addition:

FRANKFURT: 5TH INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE EXHIBITION (IFMA) September 26-30, 1962.

† Apply, Geschaftsstelle Messe-und Ausstellungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Friedrich-Ebert-Anloge 57, Frankfurt-am-Main.

UNITED KINGDOM

Amendment:

We have been informed that the dates of the International Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition which is to be held at Olympia, are September 28-October 3, 1963, and not September 28-October 4, as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 26, 1962.

Additions:

LONDON: 8TH INTERNATIONAL WATCH AND JEWELLERY TRADE FAIR – August 27-September 1, 1962.

* At Earls Court. Apply, Trade Fairs & Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

LONDON: THE FURNITURE SHOW – January 28-February 9, 1963.

* At Earls Court. Apply, B.F.M. Exhibitions Ltd., 17, Berners Street, London, W.1. (Tel: Langham 5115.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

TORONTO: 11TH CANADIAN NATIONAL PACKAGING EXPOSITION – November 6-8, 1962.

* At Automotive Building, Exposition Park. Apply, Packaging Association of Canada, 1835 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ontario, Canada.

1962 Fabric Exposition at Sacramento

AN INTERNATIONAL Fabric Exposition will be held on May 12-20, at Sacramento, California. The event is open to textile manufacturers throughout the world and fabrics submitted need not be already on sale in California. Gold medals will be awarded to those fabrics considered by a group of independent judges to be the best of their class.

At the 1961 Exposition, 61 Gold Medals were awarded, 18 of them to British products, the largest number gained by any one country.

A fee of 10 dollars must accompany each entry form which should be returned so as to reach the Exposition authorities (the California State Fair and Exposition, Fabric Exposition, P.O. Box 2036 Sacramento, California) by April 15. The materials themselves should be forwarded so as to be received by the organizers not later than April 20. Entries from agents in the United States may be sent direct but *those from Britain should be forwarded to the British Consulate-General, 343 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, California.* Further information and entry forms can be obtained from the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, who have available a number of entry blanks and brochures issued by the organizers.

British Consumer Goods at Rand Show

BRITISH consumer goods for the home are the subject of the dispyla organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Council of Industrial Design and industry in the permanent British Pavilion at this year's Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg, which opens on April 10.

The Council of Industrial Design has selected products from nearly 200 firms for an official exhibit, Design In the Home, on the ground floor of the Pavilion. These products range from household textiles and lighting fittings to toys and wallpapers. The display covers 3,400 square feet and includes several room settings.

On the mezzanine floor of the Pavilion there is a trade display of consumer goods covering 3,000 square feet. It includes a large display of furnishing fabrics organized by The Cotton Board, Manchester, and individual exhibits by 20 firms of products ranging from food mixers to fine china. There will also be an official trade inquiry counter.

The Central Office of Information has been responsible for the design of both displays and for construction of the stands.

The British Pavilion was completed for the 1959 Rand Easter Show. Each year a different industry is selected for the theme of the display in the Pavilion. In 1959 the theme was atomic energy; in 1960, textiles; and last year, transport. Each year so far the Pavilion has won a gold medal. The Rand Easter Show is the most important annual trade fair in Africa. It ends this year on April 23.

Swedish Trade Fair, Gothenburg, 1962

THE 45TH SWEDISH Trade Fair will be held at Gothenburg from May 4-13, 1962. The Fair organizers claim that the 1961 Fair was attended by about 160,000 visitors of whom 57,000 were trade buyers and that 1,666 exhibitors from 25 countries took part. This is a general fair and the following are some of the classes of goods which will be exhibited in the 10 halls and outside area of the Fair: workshop equipment, electrical appliances, radio and television equipment, textiles, household appliances, home furnishings, machine tools, diesel and electric engines, fancy goods, building machines, tractors and agricultural machines, cars.

In collaboration with the British Consulate-General, the Board of Trade will install a commercial information stand at this event. Space charges range from Swedish Crowns 70 per square metre for the Grand Fair Buildings, Halls A, B, C and the Industry Hall to Swedish Crowns 60 per square metre for Halls D and E. Outside space costs Swedish Crowns 25 per square metre.

Further details can be obtained from the United Kingdom agent, John E. Buck & Co., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Telephone: Gerrard 7576.)

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions *(Continued)*

Anglo-Swedish Trade Conference

SEIZING the occasion of the British Trade Fair in Stockholm next May, the Junior Chambers of Commerce for London and Stockholm have arranged a two-day Conference in Stockholm to explore the opportunities for increasing Anglo-Swedish trade.

The Conference, which will be held on May 29 and 30, will be under the patronage of H.R.H. Prince Bertil of Sweden and speakers will include leading figures from the commercial and industrial fields in Sweden and Britain, among them Sir Norman Kipping, Chairman of the Federation of British Industries. An official luncheon at the Trade Fair will have, as guests of honour, Prince Bertil and Sir John Coulson, British Ambassador to Sweden.

Official British Trade Office at Hanover Fair

THERE WILL BE an official British trade inquiry office at the German Industries Fair held at Hanover, from April 29-May 8. The office will be staffed by the British Consulate-General in Hanover and assistance will be available to British exhibitors and visitors as well as to all overseas businessmen on all questions relating to trade with Britain.

The Consulate-General reminds British businessmen at the Fair that the trade inquiry office will be open only during the course of the Fair. Before or after that time they should address trade inquiries arising from the Fair direct to the Commercial Department, British Consulate-General, Aegidientorplatz 1, Hanover. (Telephone: 26451), or to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411).

Challenging Exhibition of British Floor-Coverings

NEW MACHINERY and processes, new materials, qualities and designs, combined to make the sixth International Carpet, Linoleum and Floor-Covering Fair (held at Earls Court, London, from February 26 to March 2) the most comprehensive yet shown in Britain. It was sponsored by the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers, the Linoleum Manufacturers' Association and the Tufted Carpet Manufacturers' Association.

This year's fair, which occupied double the space used in 1959, attracted a host of wholesalers and retailers that included more visitors from overseas than ever before.

Carpet-making is one of Britain's oldest industries and the Fair demonstrated that the old-established firms are still in the forefront of new developments. One firm, founded by Royal Charter in the 17th century is marketing two qualities in plain Wilton Body reinforced with Bri-Nylon. Another company which began making sheepskin rugs in the reign of George IV recently developed a new type of sheepskin rug with an oval centre of normal sheepskin, but fringed with a special type of very fine and long-woolled sheepskin in black or white. Another company established nearly 100 years ago is displaying its new 50 per cent. wool carpets with colours and designs selected in conjunction with Faber Birren, the internationally famous American colour expert.

Complete freedom in the manner of presentation by exhibitors makes this one of the most visually attractive of trade shows. This year, displays of Axminsters, Wiltons, tufted carpets, linoleum, vinyl tiles and plastic coverings from some 80 manufacturers, occupying the whole of the ground floor, provided an eye-catching array of colour and variety.

Following the development of Bri-Nylon carpet yarn for blending with wool, new ranges from at least eight manufacturers are shown by British Nylon Spinners. Novelties included new designs in Walt Disney nursery rugs, a topical design featuring an abstract representation of outer space on a black background, and linoleum for children's rooms designed for playing hop scotch and other games.

Advanced styles in linoleum provided much of the colour and shine at Earls Court. Produced today in sheet, panel or tile form, linoleum can be tailor-made to personal requirements. Hessian back marbles and moires and felt back marble tiles, other marbles with golden tracery on black or white backgrounds, a new range of tiles claimed to have a much greater vinyl content than any other flooring manufactured in Britain, and a wide range of adhesive-backed linoleum tiles were among the special exhibits.

BRITISH STAND AT FRANKFURT

Mr. J. A. M. Marjoribanks, (*centre*) H.M. Minister (Economic) at the British Embassy, Bonn, visiting the stand of a British exhibitor of musical instruments at the Frankfurt Spring Fair.

The technically minded could find much to interest them in the Carpet Production Exhibition held in conjunction with the Fair, where some of the latest machinery, equipment and accessories were shown and demonstrations given of actual carpet production, while for the do-it-yourself addict there was a wide variety of flooring adhesives, underlay and floorlayers' tools on show.

Export Music

THE FOLLOWING letter of appreciation has been received by the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1:

Whilst my company has been exporting for several years in a small way it was decided in June last year that we should increase our activity and extend our coverage to include all parts of the world.

As you know I contacted your office and received lists of potential importers in various countries whom we circulated. These lists were followed by reports of personal investigation by some one in the Embassies of the respective countries. What impressed us most was not so much the reports of our products' potential but the information supplied as to the 'opposition', i.e. the competitive lines we would meet and their selling prices. This has proved invaluable. We also became subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

My company is most appreciative of the efforts of yourself and your associates and is very satisfied with results to date particularly in view of the fact that we have no overseas representatives on our staff. Apart from the number of agents obtained the volume of business being transacted is encouraging.

I might explain that our Export Drive is not complete; merely in abeyance. We have several countries still to be tackled but we have called a temporary halt to permit our production to overhaul the demand from the home and overseas market.

We will continue to call on you and my purpose in writing at this stage is to record our appreciation of the assistance so readily given up to now. Please convey our thanks to your colleagues.

Export is an essential part of our nation's economy and it is gratifying to know we manufacturers have such wholehearted support from the Government.

(Signed) A. F. CAMERON,
Export Manager.
Jennings Musical Industries Ltd., Dartford.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

ARGENTINA

Mobile Plants for Gas Del Estado. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to March 26. E.S.B. 5239/62.*

AUSTRALIA

Lathe for The Victorian Railways. March 28. E.S.B. 5851/62.*
Bus-Bar Zone Protection Equipment for Dept. of Electricity, Brisbane City Council. May 18. E.S.B. 6657/62.*
Rolling Mills: Grinding Machine for The Commonwealth Stores Supply Tender Board. April 3. E.S.B. 7271/62.*
Compressor and Pump Units: Fibreglass Link Sticks for Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 6359/62.*
Construction of Kiln for Department of Public Works. March 21. E.S.B. 7265/62.*
Construction of Wharf for Rockhampton Harbour Board. May 9. E.S.B. 7273/62.*
Cable for Cairns Regional Electricity Board. March 20. E.S.B. 6659/62.
Cable for Mackay Regional Electricity Board. March 19. E.S.B. 6656/62.*

BRAZIL

Railway Construction for Companhia Urbanizadora da Nova Capital do Brazil. Closing date postponed to April 24. E.S.B. 5466/62.

BURMA

Mild Steel Wire for Union of Burma Industrial Development Corpn. March 19. E.S.B. 7296/62.*

Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Batteries. March 23. E.S.B. 7274/62.*
Strapping and Tying Machine. March 23. E.S.B. 7275/62.*
Welding Equipment. March 23. E.S.B. 7276/62.*
Electrical Meters. March 21. E.S.B. 7283/62.*
Foundry Testing Equipment. March 21. E.S.B. 7285/62.*
Lifting Tackle. March 21. E.S.B. 7286/62.*
Lighting Equipment. March 23. E.S.B. 7277/62.*
Insulating Materials. March 21. E.S.B. 7284/62.*

CEYLON

Bedcovers for The Government Stores Department. April 24. E.S.B. 5587/62.*
Water Supply Scheme for The National Textile Corporation. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 3126/62.*
Textile Finishing Machinery for The Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. April 10. E.S.B. 7258/62.*

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:

Switchgear. March 20. E.S.B. 5237/62.*
Tractors and Associated Equipment. March 23. E.S.B. 4648/62.*
Ceiling Fans. March 20. E.S.B. 5850/62.*

COLOMBIA

Airport Lighting for The Empresa Colombian De Aerodromos. April 16. E.S.B. 7290/62.

CONGO REPUBLIC

Galvanized Ware for Le Chef De La Section Des Approvisionnements. March 31. March 31. E.S.B. 6650/62.*

EGYPT

Rolling Stock for Egyptian Railways. March 31. E.S.B. 5867/62.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Cigarette Paper. Closing date March 19. E.S.B. 7238/62.*
Tobacco Sheet. March 21. E.S.B. 7239/62.*
Generating Equipment. March 20. E.S.B. 7245/62.*

GHANA

Sodium Arsenite for The Ministry of Agriculture. March 22. E.S.B. 7430/62.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:

Cables. April 3. E.S.B. 6655/62.*
Cast Iron Pipes. Closing date postponed to March 20. E.S.B. 34314/60.*
Saw Bands for Ministry of National Defence. March 30. E.S.B. 5847/62.*

GUATEMALA

Electrical Equipment for El Instituto Nacional De Electrificacion. March 26. Press cutting (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 5853/62.*

INDIA

132 kV Transmission Lines for Andhra Pradesh Electricity Lines. Closing date postponed to April 2. E.S.B. 2972/62.*
Forging Machine for National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. March 25. E.S.B. 7201/62/D.L.F.
Cable and Accessories for Sharavathi Valley Project. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5881/62.*
Furnace Bricks for Hindustan Steel Ltd. March 19. E.S.B. 6696/62.
Chemical Plant for Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Closing date postponed to April 30. E.S.B. 2936/62.
Diesel Locomotives for Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Co. Ytd. April 23. E.S.B. 6695/62.
Sleeper Treatment Plant for Northeast Frontier Railway. March 20. E.S.B. 6694/62.
Laboratory Testing Equipment for the College of Engineering, Trivandrum. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5300/62.*

Procurement Circle, Nangal Township:

Steel Bending Machine. April 27. E.S.B. 7250/62.
Steel Cylinder For Gases. April 30. E.S.B. 7251/62.
Beas Dam Project. April 4. E.S.B. 7256/62.

U.P. State Electricity Board.

Switchgear. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4604/62.*
Galvanised Steel Wire. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4608/62.*
Transformers. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4603/62.*
Switchgear. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4601/62.*

Punjab State Electricity Board:

Disc Insulators. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 2541/62.*
Power Transmission Equipment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 2545/62.*
Earthing Sets (Power Transmission). (Further Information. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 2546/62.*
Time Switches. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 2549/62.*

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:

Major Tractors. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5825/62.*
X-Y Recorder. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5827/62.*
Lathe: Driling Machine. (Further Information). E.S.B. 5829/62.*
Induction Heating Equipment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5830/62.*
Engraving Machine. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5831/62.*
Guillotine Shears. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5832/62.*
Exhaust Fans. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5896/62.*

IRAN

Electronic Meter for The Tehran Electricity Office. March 31. E.S.B. 6636/62.*

The Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:

Cigarette Paper. April 21. E.S.B. 6620/62.*
White Paper. April 8. E.S.B. 7260/62.*

IRAQ

Power Transmission Lines 132 kV for The Ministry of Industry. June 15. E.S.B. 6646/62.
Loaders for Iraqi Ports Administration. March 28. E.S.B. 6645/62.

The Government Oil Refineries Administration:

Dump Truck. March 20. E.S.B. 6641/62.
Printing Machine. March 20. E.S.B. 6644/62.

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:

X-Ray Film Processing Equipment. April 15. E.S.B. 6642/62.
Postletter Boxes. May 20. E.S.B. 6643/62.

Ministry of Defence:

Tents. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5575/62.*
Cotton for Mattresses: Pillows. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5579/62.*
Tent Poles. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5581/62.*
Calico. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5582/62.*
Berets. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5583/62.*
Cotton. Closing date April 18. E.S.B. 6648/62.*
Wireless Spares. March 26. E.S.B. 4634/62.*
Sundry Tools. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 5574/62.*

NEW ZEALAND

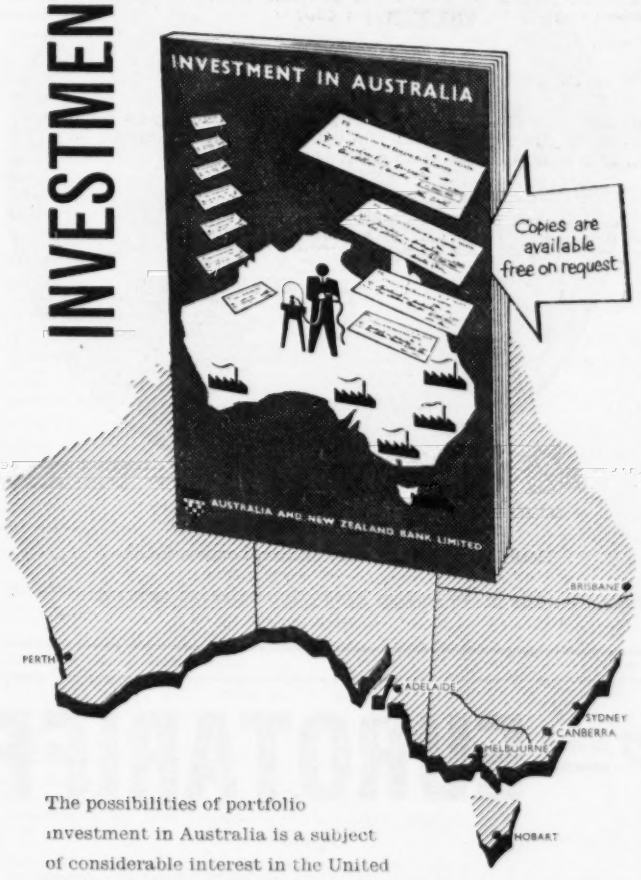
Armoured Cable for Wellington City Corporation. March 20. E.S.B. 7431/62.*

General Post Office, Wellington:

Linen Towels. April 2. E.S.B. 6633/62.*
Hoists. March 29. E.S.B. 6634/62.*

(*Continued on page* 509)

INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA



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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

PAKISTAN

Sewerage Treatment Plant for Capital Development Authority. April 17. E.S.B. 6690/62.
Locomotive Parts for Pakistan Western Railway. March 20. E.S.B. 6689/62.*

The Dept. of Supply and Development:

Diversity Receiver. March 19. E.S.B. 7249/62.
Scientific Instruments: Electrical Equipment. March 26. E.S.B. 7440/62.

Directorate of Supply:

Operation Light: Refrigerators: Air Conditioner and Iron Lung. March 20. E.S.B. 7299/62.*
Concrete Mixers. March 22. E.S.B. 6698/62.*
Electrical Accessories. March 19. E.S.B. 7298/62.*

Pakistan Telephone and Telegraph Dept.:

Telephone Exchange Lamps and Caps. March 24. E.S.B. 7253/62.*
Communications Equipment. March 24. E.S.B. 7254/62.*
Telephone Cords and Plugs. March 24. E.S.B. 7252/62.*
Branching Amplifiers. March 21. E.S.B. 7255/62.*

Water and Power Development Authority:

Crane. March 27. E.S.B. 7221/62.
Switchgear. March 29. E.S.B. 7224/62.
Cars: Passenger Bus: Motor Launches. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to March 24. E.S.B. 3019/62.
Cable. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 6687/62.*
Meters. April 5. E.S.B. 7269/62.*
Turnbuckles. March 19. E.S.B. 6679/62.
Cable. March 28. E.S.B. 7223/62.
Cable. March 28. E.S.B. 7222/62.
Meters. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 6686/62.*
Electricity Meters. March 24. E.S.B. 6685/62.*
Meters. March 26. E.S.B. 6686/62.
Cable. March 27. E.S.B. 6687/62.
Cartridge Fuses. March 27. E.S.B. 6688/62.*

PORTUGAL

NATO Infrastructure Contract: Supply and Installation of Miscellaneous Electrical and Mechanical Equipment for the Portuguese Authorities. Apply by March 30. G.D. 5767/58(26).

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Electrodes for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. March 20. E.S.B. 7236/62.
Electricity Supply Work Materials for Municipality of Nova Lisboa. March 25. E.S.B. 7235/62.*

RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Generators for Federal Tender Board. March 30. E.S.B. 7256/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Soft Solder for Municipal Telephone Department. March 30. E.S.B. 7413/62.*

South West Africa Administration:

Diesel Alternators. March 20. E.S.B. 7292/62.*
Water Tank Trailers. March 27. E.S.B. 7291/62.*

The Cape Provincial Administration:

Surgical Glassware. March 20. E.S.B. 7218/62.*
Textiles. March 23. E.S.B. 7219/62.*
Cotton Fabric. March 23. E.S.B. 7217/62.*

Corporation of the City of Durban:

Telephone Cable, Indoor. April 13. E.S.B. 7293/62.*
Telephone Cables, Lead Covered. April 13. E.S.B. 7294/62.*

SUDAN

Insecticides for Ministry of Agriculture. March 27. E.S.B. 6607/62.
Transformers and Control Panels for Central Electricity and Water Administration. March 31. E.S.B. 7422/62.

Dept. of Posts and Telegraphs:

Diesel Generating Sets. April 9. E.S.B. 6639/62.*
Telephone Wire. April 17. E.S.B. 7406/62.*
Telephone Cable. April 16. E.S.B. 7405/62.*

The Sudan Railways:

Steel Tyres. April 12. E.S.B. 7426/62.
Axle Turning Lathe. April 11. E.S.B. 7425/62.
Hydraulic Bushing Press. April 9. E.S.B. 7424/62.
Crane. April 4. E.S.B. 6638/62.
Wooden Handles. Not stated. E.S.B. 7427/62.
Milling Machine. March 29. E.S.B. 6603/62.
Crane. April 5. E.S.B. 6604/62.*
Shaping Machine. March 26. E.S.B. 6605/62.
Lighting Fittings. April 2. E.S.B. 6606/62.
Machine Tools. April 4. E.S.B. 6608/62.*
Pressure Gauge Tester. March 28. E.S.B. 7401/62.*
Grinding Machine. March 22. E.S.B. 7402/62.*
Bogie Wagon Underframes. April 14. E.S.B. 7403/62.*
Railway Coach Underframes. April 25. E.S.B. 7404/62.*

SYRIA

Construction of International Airport for the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation. (Further Information)) Closing date May 22. Specifications for construction of runways now available; also general conditions (in Arabic). E.S.B. 1094/61.*

THAILAND

Aluminium Conductor Wire for the Provincial Electricity Authority. March 23. E.S.B. 7251/62.
Control Boards and Station Service Equipment for the Royal Irrigation Department. April 17. E.S.B. 7417/62.*
Pumps: Vehicles: Tractors for the Land Co-operative Department. March 20. E.S.B. 7232/62.*
Oil Pads for the State Railways of Thailand. March 23. E.S.B. 7229/62.
Communications Equipment for the Transportation Department, Civil Aviation Office. April 16. E.S.B. 7233/62.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission:

Cable. April 23. E.S.B. 5864/62.*
Electricity Meters. April 23. E.S.B. 5865/62.*
Electricity Meters. April 23. E.S.B. 5866/62.*

TURKEY

Underground Cable and Accessories for DSI State Hydraulic Works. March 19. E.S.B. 7416/62.*
Pumps and Water Softening Plant for The Bank of the Provinces. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 7419/62.*
NATO Infrastructure Contract: Special Storage and Ammunition Storage Facilities for the Turkish Authorities. Apply by March 20. G.D. 88/61(41).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Power Circuit Breakers for Bureau of Reclamation. March 20. E.S.B. 7247/62.*

URUGUAY

Road Marking Reflectors for the Ministry of Public Works. March 27. Tender documents in Spanish available for loan. E.S.B. 7467/62.*

Administracion Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland:

Transformers. May 9. Tender documents in Spanish available for loan. E.S.B. 7468/62.*
Transfomers. April 3. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 6681/62.*
Meters. March 20. Tender documents (in Spanish) availble for loan. E.S.B. 6682/62.*
Mechanical Shovels. March 29. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 6683/62.*

VENEZUELA

Highway Construction for the Ministry of Works. (Advance Information). Closing date not yet known. E.S.B. 7461/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

All Countries

Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 6499/62.)

Australia

Agency inquiry for oil well drilling equipment. (E.S.B. 7662/62.)
Agency inquiry for fire extinguishers. (E.S.B. 7622/62.)
Agency inquiry for food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 20190/61.)
Inquiry for dress fabrics; handkerchiefs; toys. (E.S.B. 6501/62.)
Manufacture under licence – domestic and industrial gas meters. (E.S.B. 7551/62.)
Manufacture under licence – plastics. (E.S.B. 7544/62.)
Manufacture under licence – refrigeration products. (E.S.B. 7596/62.)
Manufacture under licence – chemicals; lanoline esters; fats and oils. (E.S.B. 7562/62.)
Manufacture under licence – fire protection equipment. (E.S.B. 7074/62.)
Reference to the Special Advisory Authority. (C.R.E. 2257/62.)
Import restrictions. (C.R.E. 2257/62.)

British Honduras

Agency inquiry for stationery. (E.S.B. 7158/62.)

Canada

Inquiry for strainers; steam turbines; pumps. (E.S.B. 7569/62.)

Ceylon

Agency inquiry for building materials; builders' hardware; hand tools; textiles; domestic hardware. (E.S.B. 6569/62.)

Cyprus

Inquiry for hotel equipment and furnishings. (E.S.B. 7305/62.)

Czechoslovakia

Economic report, January 1962. (C.R.E. 2264/62.)

Denmark

Economic report, January 1962. (C.R.E. 3029/61.)

El Salvador/United States of America

Economic and technical assistance. (C.R.E. 3811/58.)

Ethiopia

Inquiry for grain processing and storage machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 7040/62.)
Market report on machinery for light industries. (E.S.B. 1436/62.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for calorimeters; chemicals; circuit breakers; raw materials for chemical industry. (E.S.B. 6777/62.)
Agency inquiry for communications equipment; radar equipment; industrial instruments. (E.S.B. 6281/62.)
Agency inquiry for gas burning appliances and equipment. (E.S.B. 7126/62.)
Agency inquiry for cotton piece goods; toys; ironmongery. (E.S.B. 6596/62.)

France

Agency inquiry for rubber sealing rings; varnish; printing inks; paint. (E.S.B. 6933/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 7358/62.)
Agency inquiry for industrial gearing. (E.S.B. 7011/62.)
Agency inquiry for metallurgical products. (E.S.B. 1618/62.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery materials. (E.S.B. 7302/62.)
SHAPE Tenders for NATO contracts – further information. (E.S.B. 390/G.)

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters *(Continued)*

French West Indies
Economic report, July – December 1961. (C.R.E. 1437/G.)

Germany
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; confectionery. (E.S.B. 3570/62.)
Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted piece goods. (E.S.B. 6440/62.)
Agency inquiry for electric and electronic components; machine tools; hand tools. (E.S.B. 12548/61.)
Agency inquiry for edible nuts. (E.S.B. 7160/62.)
Economic report, February 19 – 25, 1962 (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, February 16, 1962 – prepared peas, etc. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import Committee Publication, February 16, 1962 – canned peas with carrots. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import Committee Publication, February 16, 1962 – canned beans. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import Committee Publication, February 17, 1962 – wheat bran. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic)/Morocco
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 2780/G.)

Guatemala
Market report on car parts and accessories. (E.S.B. 37004/61.)

Iceland
Economic report, October – December 1961. (C.R.E. 1774/60.)

Indonesia
Economic report, December 1961. (C.R.E. 644/61.)

Iran
Agency inquiry for sodium bicarbonate. (E.S.B. 6963/62.)
Inquiry for plastics piping; water meters. (E.S.B. 6832/62.)
Inquiry for industrial safety equipment. (E.S.B. 6835/62.)

Iraq
Inquiry for pig iron. (E.S.B. 6839/62.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for diesel testing equipment. (E.S.B. 6728/62.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for yacht fittings and sails; fire proof marine materials; inboard and outboard marine engines. (E.S.B. 7626/62.)

Lebanon
Agency inquiry for footwear. (E.S.B. 7046/62.)
Inquiry in respect of road construction and maintenance. (E.S.B. 7189/62.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for hardware; tools. (E.S.B. 3985/62.)
Agency inquiry for furniture; floor coverings; household textiles. (E.S.B. 4045/62.)
Inquiry for glassware; chinaware; napery; cutlery. (E.S.B. 7338/62.)

New Zealand
Inquiry for silverware; cutlery; garden and hand tools; crystalware. (E.S.B. 6830/62.)
Market report on printing, bookbinding and paper converting machinery. (E.S.B. 3728/62.)

Nigeria
Inquiry for dairy plant and machinery; powdered milk; bottles. (E.S.B. 18938/60.)
Market report on cosmetics and toilet preparations. (E.S.B. 3789/62.)

Norway
Inquiry for ribbon winding machine; pencil boxes. (E.S.B. 5738/62.)

Norway/East Germany
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 3413/55.)

South Africa
Inquiry for telecommunications equipment; navigational aids; electronic equipment; radar. (E.S.B. 6508/62.)

Spain
Agency inquiry for precision and cutting tools. (E.S.B. 7516/62.)
Inquiry for automatic valves; control and measuring apparatus; photocell devices; pumps and hydraulic devices. (E.S.B. 7386/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for drum containers. (E.S.B. 6151/62.)

Switzerland
Inquiry for anaesthetic apparatus. (E.S.B. 6708/62.)
Inquiry for umbrella frames. (E.S.B. 7392/62.)

Syrian Arab Republic
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 4529/61.)
Agency inquiry for dyestuffs for cotton textiles. (E.S.B. 7196/62.)

Tunisia
Inquiry for textile threads; nonferrous metals; silversmiths' wares. (E.S.B. 4436/62.)

Tunisia/Portugal
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 8344/58.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for hydraulic jacks. (E.S.B. 6701/62.)
Agency inquiry for giftware. (E.S.B. 7329/62.)
Inquiry for plastics housewares. (E.S.B. 6739/62.)
Inquiry for cutlery. (E.S.B. 7348/62.)
Inquiry for radio and television components; electronic test equipment. (E.S.B. 6786/62.)
Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 6570/62.)
Inquiry for clocks; brassware; tables; novelty items. (E.S.B. 6857/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 6248/62.)
Inquiry for medical electronic products. (E.S.B. 1535/62.)
Inquiry for chair frames. (E.S.B. 6729/62.)
Inquiry for industrial gloves and footwear. (E.S.B. 6262/62.)
Inquiry for pipes. (E.S.B. 6887/62.)

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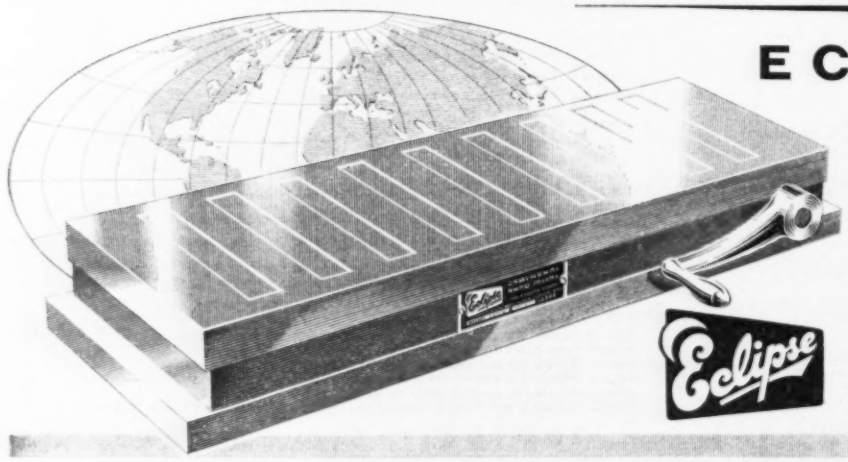

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Overseas Trade Section: Trade and Financial Arrangements

Unofficial Trade Arrangement Between FBI and East German Chamber of Foreign Trade

THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES made the following announcement on March 2, 1962, about the conclusion of an unofficial trade arrangement covering trade between the United Kingdom and East Germany in 1962:

'Following recent discussions in London a trade arrangement between the Federation of British Industries and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade has been concluded covering trade in the year 1962. Their respective authorities have agreed to make available the import licences necessary for fulfilling this arrangement.

'Under the arrangement quotas have been agreed which maintain the total level of the 1961 quotas, providing for United Kingdom exporters to East Germany of about £4·4 million and for imports into the United Kingdom of about £3·6 million.

'The agreed list of quotas for United Kingdom exports to East Germany includes: whisky, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastic materials, glass, machine tools and a wide range of machinery and scientific instruments. United Kingdom imports of quota items include: machine tools, cameras, scientific instruments, typewriters, chemicals, paraffin wax and furniture.

'The East Germans have also expressed the intention of buying from the United Kingdom approximately £3·5 million of iron, steel and non-ferrous metals and approximately £0·5 million of chemicals. They also hope to sell to the United Kingdom non-quota goods such as fertilizers and chemicals to an amount of about £5·5 million. In addition East German purchases through United Kingdom merchants of goods of non-United Kingdom origin (which are not covered by the Arrangement) have been estimated at £1 million. These figures represent no charge on those for 1961.'

The lists of goods annexed to the unofficial trade arrangement which replaces the interim arrangement referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 29, 1961 (page 1321), are reproduced below for the information and benefit of traders:

List A – United Kingdom Exports
January 1, 1962 – December 31, 1962

SECTION I

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Sheep, hog and other casings	5
2	Herrings (cured and frozen)	100
3	Biscuits and cereal breakfast foods	
4	Herring meal or other fish meal of United Kingdom origin or manufacture	p.m.
5	Whisky and other spirits	35
6	Miscellaneous foodstuffs and beverages not elsewhere specified including ketchup and sauces, processed cheese, canned salted nuts, peanut butter, canned and dried soups, preserves, soft drinks, roast coffee, coffee extracts and essences, cocoa powders, chocolate and sugar confectionery, spices of United Kingdom origin or manufacture, canned fish and codliver oil	25
7	Breeding animals and birds	60
8	China clay and ball clay	70
9	Chemicals and pharmaceuticals including oil additives, cable insulating oils and pastes, silicones, tin oxide, nickel sulphate, nickel oxide, rubber chemicals, spectro-graphically standardized substances, thermal insulation (85% magnesia, or asbestos or calcium silicate), light magnesium oxide, light magnesium carbonate, essential oils, flavouring essences and dyes for food	600
10	Printers' inks, paints, varnishes, pigments, and carbon black	120
11	Plastic materials (other than transparent cellulose film for wrapping and similar purposes)	500
12	Transparent cellulose film for wrapping and similar purposes	5
13	Pressure sensitive (self adhesive) tapes for industrial use	5
14	Toilet preparations	3
15	Polishes, creams and dressings for footwear, furniture and floors	3
16	Leather	5
17	Rubber thread (covered and uncovered), rubber surgical manufactures and other rubber goods	35
18	Tyres and tubes	10
19	Wood veneers	50
20	Speciality papers	10
21	Woollen fabrics	40
22	Textile manufactures not elsewhere specified, including woven clothing	10
23	Man-made fibres and yarns thereof	25
24	Hard fibre ropes (manila and sisal), trawl twine (natural and man-made) and nets and netting of natural and man-made fibres	5
25	Mohair yarns	40
26	Narrow and wide elastic fabrics	60
27	Glass – sheet and plateglass, laminated clear sheet glass for industrial purposes and raw optical glass	50
28	Glass – miscellaneous glass for electronic and lighting purposes	50
29	Electric carbons of all types	5
30	Hand tools, engineers' small tools and welding equipment	15
31	Industrial and marine engines and motors (including electrical)	70
32	Agricultural and light industrial tractors and agricultural machinery and parts thereof, road building machinery and other civil engineering not elsewhere specified	205
33	Machine tools including presses, settle and foil making machines	260
34	Pulp and papermaking machinery	150
35	Textile machinery (including hosiery and knitting machinery)	150
36	Chemical plant (including pumps, compressors, etc.) and plastic and rubber working machinery	250
37	Radio and television equipment	100
38	Machinery for moulding and manipulating glass, including glass for T.V. tubes, radio valves, electric light bulbs and fluorescent tubes, etc.	200
39	Ships' equipment, including chains for ships and ships' gear and other	30
40	Rolls for rolling mills, ball and roller bearings, castings and forgings, and rolling mill equipment	185
41	Mechanical handling equipment including cranes, fork-lift trucks and similar equipment	145
42	Printing machinery and machinery and equipment for the graphic arts and packaging machinery	100
43	Industrial sewing machines	5
44	Oil fuel burning equipment	p.m.
45	Tanning and leather machinery (including boot and shoe making machinery)	5
46	Industrial control valves	5
47	Electric lamps and domestic electrical appliances including refrigerators and washing machines	5
48	Insulated and galvanized wires and cables	150
49	Products of the passenger car, commercial vehicle, motor cycle and cycle industries (including components, replacement and production parts and accessories) and transport service equipment	20
50	Aircraft equipment and parts	p.m.
51	Office furniture and appliances and stationers' sundries	4
52	Automatic data processing machinery and equipment, clocks and watches and instruments and apparatus not elsewhere specified, including photographic apparatus, cinematograph projectors and cameras, optical instruments, electrical instruments (scientific and commercial), industrial, regulating, recording and controlling instruments, precision measuring instruments, petrol and oil metering devices, scientific instruments, other medical and surgical instruments and appliances, electrical testing instruments	200
53	Exposed film	25
54	Pianos (including automatic) and parts	6
55	Books, periodicals and gramophone records including language teaching records	40
56	Sports goods and games and toys of all kinds	15
57	Miscellaneous, including pressure cookers and costume and other jewellery	100
	Total	4,368

SECTION II

The following figures represent targets which may or may not be reached or surpassed, but imply no binding obligations on either side:

(a) Products of the iron, steel and non-ferrous metal industry	£3·5 million
Chemicals not elsewhere specified (to be agreed)	£0·5 million
(b) Goods of non-United Kingdom origin or manufacture to be purchased through United Kingdom merchants	£1·0 million

List B – United Kingdom Imports
January 1, – December 31, 1962

SECTION I

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f.
1	Hosiery and knitting machines (including domestic types), other textile machines, including knitting needles, elements and spares	15
2	Machinery for the leather and shoe industry	5
3	Industrial sewing machines	5
4	Domestic sewing machines	9
5	Sewing machine parts	4
6	Oil stoves, including spirit and paraffin cookers (subject to type)	5
7	Moulding machines, casting and founding machines, crushing plant and crushers, rollers for all kinds of rolling mills, building machines, rolling mill equipment, ceramic machines and fork-lift trucks	30
8	Chemo-technical porcelain	5
9	Chemical plant, including acid centrifugal pumps, vacuum pumps, filters and mixing and grinding machines	15
10	Pumps of all kinds (other than acid centrifugal pumps and vacuum pumps)	4
11	Machinery for the preparation and processing of food and drink, packaging and packing machinery and tobacco manufacturing machines	5
12	Hand tools and engineers' small tools	13
13	Machine tools:	
	(a) Vertical and horizontal borers (subject to type)	140
	(b) Other machine tools (of which not more than 33⅓% for any one type) (subject to type)	200
14	Agricultural machinery, including seed conditioners, lawn mowers, potato-harvesting machines	35
15	Racing bicycles, bicycle spares and accessories and acessories for motor vehicles	10
16	Tyres and tubes	10

(*Continued on next page*)

Trade and Financial Arrangements (*Continued*)

Quota No.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f.
17	Photographic and cinematographic equipment, including lenses (of which not more than £180,000 for cameras)	270
18	Optical instruments including lenses	30
19	Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus	5
20	Laboratory instruments and apparatus (non-optical)	10
21	Drawing instruments	5
22	Measuring and control instruments for industrial and scientific use (including electrical)	40
23	Dividing machines	15
24	Binoculars	20
25	Gauges and measuring instruments for use in engineering workshops	15
26	Testing instruments and apparatus for the paper, textile, rubber, plastics and building industries	20
27	Clocks	10
28	Paper converting machinery and parts	p.m.
29	Printing and allied machinery and parts	90
30	Bookbinding machinery and parts	120
31	Portable typewriters	100
32	Typewriters (other than portable)	20
33	Calculating machines including key set calculators	15
34	Accounting machines and invoicing machines	45
35	Domestic electrical and heating apparatus including washing machines	10
36	Wireless valves	35
37	Wireless sets and parts, tape recorders, radiograms (of which not more than £5,000 for transistorized wireless sets)	25
38	Electric light fittings (excluding lamp bulbs and tubes)	15
39	Graphite electrodes and carbon brushes of all types	15
40	Fittings for leathergoods	10
41	Aerials for motor cars	2
42	Various chemicals (subject to type)	350
43	Pharmaceutical chemicals (subject to type)	40
44	Negative and positive films, black/white and coloured; photographic paper and X-ray films	5
45	Grass seed subject to quality control	20
46	Alcoholic liquors and beers	10
47	Foodstuffs including biscuits and long-keeping bakery products, and chocolate and sugar confectionery, mustard, fruit squashes, dried soups	30
48	Kainit	70
49	Paraffin wax	200
50	Matches	10
51	Decorated and ornamental pottery, including china and porcelain (including figures, but not including laboratory porcelain, toys or articles suitable for personal wear)	65
52	Pottery, including china and porcelain, undecorated (not including laboratory porcelain, toys or articles suitable for personal wear)	20
53	Household glass, other than Christmas tree decorations (of which not more than £10,000 for glassware decorated by gold enamelling, cutting, etching or engraving or intaglio)	50
54	Glass for electric lighting, plain and decorated	6
55	Other glass for industrial purposes	2
56	Barometers and thermometers, other than clinical	3
57	Soap, candles and cosmetics	10
58	Imitation jewellery and parts	10
59	Fancy goods (excluding items covered by other headings in this list)	20
60	Domestic woodware, including handcarved woodware	85
61	Furniture	210
62	Travel goods including rucksacks and evening bags	40
63	Leather goods (other than travel goods), including similar articles made of plastic or other substitute materials	30
64	Sports boats, including outboard motors	20
65	Fitted picnic baskets	4
66	Sports goods (of which not more than £5,000 for fishing tackle) tents and sleeping bags	20
67	Sporting guns (including spare parts) and ammunition	10
68	Stationery other than paper (of which not more than £2,500 for pencils)	5
69	Brooms, brushes and paint brushes	40
70	Educational appliances (subject to type)	10
71	Toys	70
72	Christmas tree decorations	25
73	Artificial flowers (of which not more than £20,000 for artificial flowers of textile material)	35
74	Table decorations	10
75	Musical instruments including parts and accessories thereof (of which not more than £12,000 for woodwind instruments, £1,000 for percussion instruments and £2,500 for musical instrument cases and metronomes)	140
76	Pianos and harmoniums	5
77	Apparel, including made-up furs (other than gloves, stockings and socks, headwear and footwear)	40
78	Hats and capelines (hoods)	3
79	Blankets and travel rugs (of which not more than £10,000 for those made of cotton and/or man-made fibres)	15
80	Worsted piece-goods of spun rayon and wool mixture containing not less than 50% by weight of wool fibres	15
81	Carded piece-goods of spun rayon and wool mixture containing not less than 50% by weight of wool fibres	40
82	Decorative cloths (other than piece-goods of cotton, and man-made fibres)	1·5
83	Linen goods	5
84	Lace goods	10
85	Trimmings other than lace	5
86	Stockings	25
87	Gloves of textile materials	5
88	Carpets (of which not more than £30,000 for carpets of materials other than wool or animal hair)	130
89	Paper and board manufactures including calendars, beer mats, stamped and embossed articles (of which not more than £10,000 for carnival articles)	25
90	Books and periodicals other than those consisting wholly or mainly of strip cartoons	50
91	Stamp albums	1
92	Art prints	10
93	Playing cards	5
94	Films, exposed	15
95	Miscellaneous (subject to type)	100
	Total	3,632·5

SECTION II

The following figures represent targets which may or may not be reached or surpassed, but imply no binding obligations on either side:

Muriate of Potash	£2·5 million
Various goods included on the United Kingdom O.G.L. List	£3·0 million

Sudan and Soviet Union

IN COMPLIANCE WITH the Trade Agreement between the Republic of the Sudan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, dated March 16, 1959, a Long-Term Trade Agreement has now been concluded. For the period January 1, 1962, to December 31, 1964, trade exchanges between the two countries are proposed as follows:

List of goods for export from the Soviet Union to the Republic of the Sudan during 1962-1964

Goods	Units	1962	1963	1964
Machines and equipment (trucks and passenger motor cars, tractors, agricultural and roads-building machinery, power, pumping and compressing and construction equipment excavators, machine-tools, tools, spare parts, etc.)	£S.1,000	400	600	800
Rolled iron and steel	tons 1,000	10	13	14
Coal and coke		*p.m.*	*p.m.*	*p.m.*
Oil products		*p.m.*	*p.m.*	*p.m.*
Fertilizers ammonium sulphate, potash	tons 1,000	10	14	16
Cement	1,000	30	30	30
Sawn timber and plywood	1,000 cubic metres	45	45	45
Wheat	tons 1,000	100	100	100
Sugar	1,000	8	20	20
Cotton and other piece-goods	Mil. m.	15	10–15	10
Other commodities/goods for cultural and household use, cinematographic films, books and periodicals, etc.	£S.1,000	200	200	200

List of goods for export from the Republic of the Sudan to the Soviet Union during 1962-1964

Goods	Units tons	1962	1963	1964
Cotton		13,500	14,000-15,000	15,000
Oilseeds/groundnuts, etc.		3,000	5,000	5,000
Skins	pcs. 1,000	200	300	300
Leather manufactures		*p.m.*	*p.m.*	*p.m.*
Dates	tons	500	750	1,000
Gum arabic	£S.1,000	5	7	10
Other commodities (medical herbs, castor oil seeds, etc.)	£S.1,000	100	100	100

Note: The term p.m. means pro memoria.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, ext. 2449.)

France and Turkey

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 16, 1962, published an announcement that the trade agreement between France and Turkey of April 8, 1961, which expired on December 31, 1961, has been extended for a further year until December 31, 1962.

Quota lists attached to the agreement remain unchanged. The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

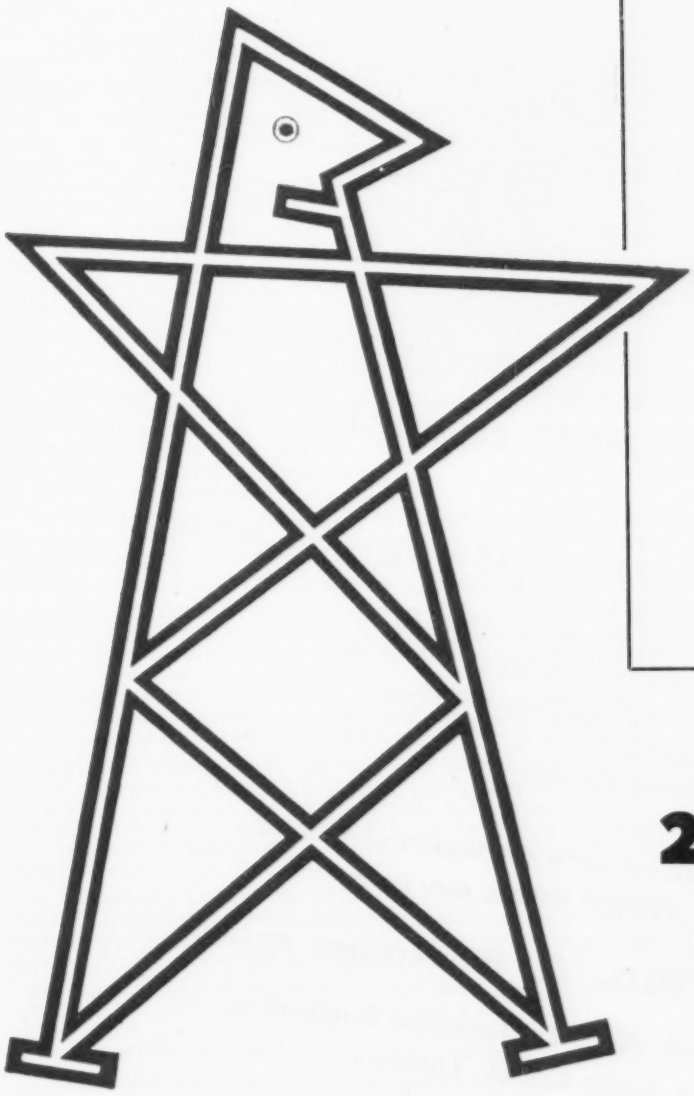
Italy and Portugal

THE TRADE AGREEMENT between Italy and Portugal signed on March 4, 1961, has been extended for a year from January 1, 1962, unless denounced by either party on three months' notice.

Lists of goods to be exchanged which are similar to those in the original agreement may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 724, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 340, 345), quoting reference C.R.E. 2049/G.

(*Continued on page* 513)

Mr. Pylon Presents . . .



Special

ELEVENTH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS EXHIBITION

Supplement

20th—24th MARCH

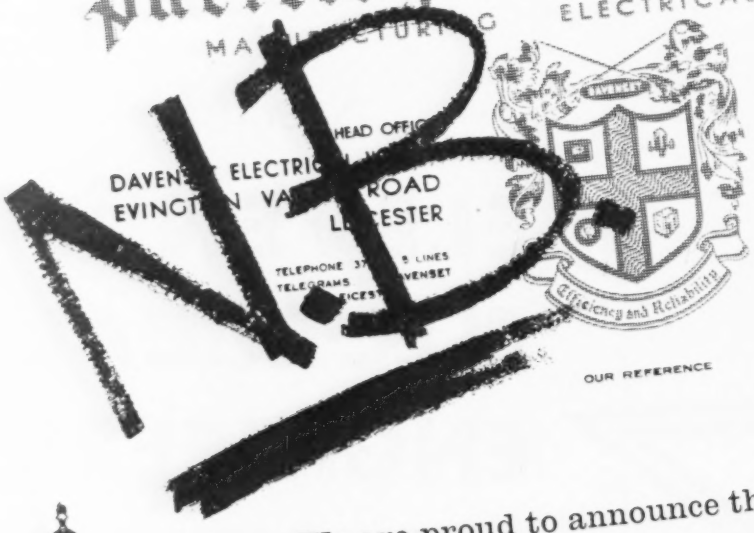
EARLS COURT

LONDON, ENGLAND

special feature: "Electricity in Aviation"

Partridge, Wilson & Co. Ltd.

MA[illegible] ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS



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DATE

We are proud to announce the following:

NEW SOLID STATE electronic devices

* A.C. Regulator 40/250 v. 12.5 KVA
* 100 w. 250 w. 1 KW Inverters 12 or 24 v. D.C. to 240 A.C.
* 8000 Cycle — 20 w. Inverters
* S.C.R. Machine Drive speed controller
* Stabilised D.C. power pack 24 v. 50 amps.
* Constant Voltage Battery Chargers
* Electronic Tachometer
* Personnel Resistance Tester

All the above are being exhibited FOR THE FIRST TIME on our

STAND No. A 8 GROUND FLOOR

at the 11th A.S.E.E. Electrical Engineers Exhibition, Earls Court, London

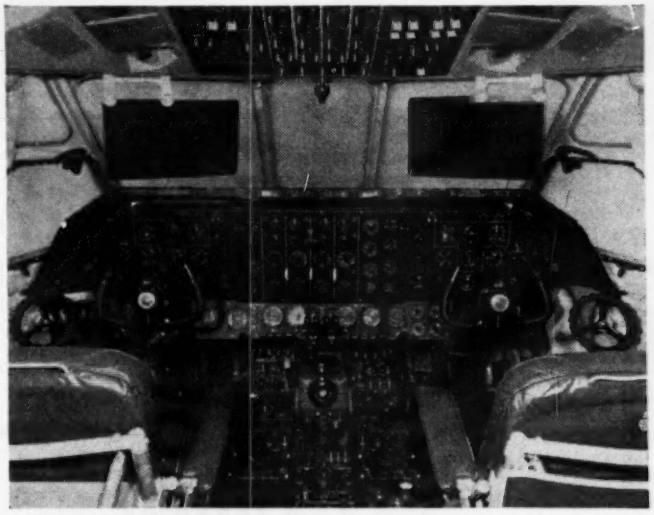
. . . and later at the BRITISH TRADE FAIR, STOCKHOLM, May 18 — June 3, on the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce Stand No. B214.

PREVIEW OF A.S.E.E. EXHIBITION AT EARLS COURT, MARCH 20–24

Electricity in Aviation is Theme for 1962 Display

IN ELEVEN DAYS time – March 20 – the first of many thousands of visitors from all over the world will pass through the doors into the massive halls of Earls Court, London, to view the latest developments and achievements of Britain's electrical manufacturers. The eleventh Electrical Engineers (A.S.E.E.) Exhibition will be open, and before the visitor will extend some 450,000 square feet occupied by 470 companies showing an estimated £3 million worth of equipment. By the time the last visitor leaves the building four days later – March 24 – much knowledge will have been gained, ideas exchanged, orders taken, and friendships renewed and made.

The exhibition is to be opened by Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, Minister of Aviation, formerly President of the Board of Trade and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The theme of this year's showing is 'Electricity in Aviation'.



Electronic flight simulators greatly simplify the training of aircrews. The picture shows a simulator designed and produced for passenger aircraft.

In keeping with it the Association of Supervisory Electrical Engineers has invited the Royal Air Force to stage a special feature at this exhibition. In general it will show the progress made in supplying and using electrical power in aircraft over the last 30 or 40 years.

A typical example will be the advance made from the days of the 'string bag' bi-plane using D.C. supplies of low voltage to illuminate air-driven instruments and navigation lights to the present ultra-modern 'V' bomber which relies so much on electrical power based on medium voltages of A.C. supply to operate such equipment as the flying control mechanisms, auto-pilot, fuel supply and gauges, the complex instruments, as well as the radio, radar and electronic 'boxes'.

Apart from these airborne applications of electricity, the R.A.F. intend to demonstrate how this form of power is used in ground servicing, airfield control and lighting operations. This most important background to air operations, if the demand for 'instant readiness' is to be achieved both by the air-crew and the aircraft, is essential to defence.

It is interesting to both the technical and non-technical observer that a four-engined 'V' bomber generates and consumes the equivalent electrical power needed to light, heat and generally operate an average British village of some 1,500 inhabitants.

Sharing the R.A.F.'s display will be the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm, and the Ministry of Aviation. Included in the Fleet Air Arm display will be the complete electrical control system of a helicopter which will be demonstrated as if under flying conditions.

Arrangements have been made for overseas visitors to tour London Airport to see some of the importance of electrical engineering equipment utilized in a modern airfield and how this comprehensive range of electrical apparatus is used in ground maintenance and servicing. The following statistics may be of interest to overseas readers. Electrical supply is taken from the Southern (London) Electricity Board at 22 kV. and stepped down to 11 kV. for the distribution ring main around the airport. There are 44 sub-stations having a total installed capacity of 23,000 kVA. In addition to the mains supply, there are 34 fixed stand-by generating sets for emergency use besides a number of mobile sets ranging in size between 2·5 kVA. and 350 kVA. There are two no-break stand-by generators which ensure complete continuity in radio communication with aircraft.

All the electrical services are controlled from a central control room. London Airport was the first civil airport to install the Calvert Line and Bar approach lighting system, since adopted by most major airports throughout the world. The visual glide path indicator installed in 1959 has been adopted as the American standard for this aid. The airport which is on the site of a war-time aerodrome was opened for civil flying in 1946. It covers an area of 2,705 acres and has a boundary length of 12 miles. It is 14 miles from the centre of London. Over five million passengers passed through the airport in 1960 and there were 146,502 aircraft movements during the year.

The varied application of the exhibition's theme should interest all electrical engineers, as the problems of research, design, and installation in aviation are concerned with miniaturization, lightness, cooling and stream-lining.

Three of the exhibits on the Ministry of Aviation stand will illustrate a Royal Aircraft Establishment developed technique of electrical signalling for aircraft controls, using as an example the model of a large supersonic aircraft; the second will show the growth of installed electrical power in aircraft from 1925 to the present day; and the third also produced by the R.A.E. consists of a model car in which is installed an electrical motor powered by an array of solar-cells on the roof. A powerful light source provides the 'solar' energy for this working demonstration. In addition, of course, their stand will contain a section devoted to the career opportunities open to school leavers, university graduates in scientific engineering, and other classes.

Incidentally the Education and Careers section at this year's exhibition will be larger than ever, and will be represented by the A.S.E.E., the British Standards Institution, City and Guilds of London Institute, Crawley College of Further Education, Electrical Association for Women, Electrical Trades Union, Engineering Industries Group Apprenticeship, Electrical Industries Benevolent Association, Faraday House Engineering College, Institution of Electrical Engineers, National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting, Northern Polytechnic, the Royal Navy, Territorial Army and Wimbledon Technical College.

Besides the exhibits inside the building, the organizers have arranged for three features to be displayed in the front forecourt – Warwick Road Entrance – and on the West Brompton Forecourt. On the front forecourt the English Electric Co. Ltd., is to feature a 19 foot high prototype current transformer suitable for a 400 kV. system. On the West Brompton forecourt will be two exhibits – an Austin 250 b.h.p.

(*Continued on page v*)

ON STAND H8

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS A.S.E.E. EXHIBITION

In addition to their already proved

CONTACTORS · ISOLATORS · CONTROL PANELS

G.W.B. are exhibiting for the first time in this country the range of well known

SACE AIR CIRCUIT BREAKERS

with ratings from 63 amps to 4000 amps for industrial and marine applications

See a demonstration of the motor operated spring closing remote control system

GWB **CONTROL GEAR DIVISION · G.W.B. FURNACES LIMITED · DUDLEY · WORCESTERSHIRE**

ASSOCIATED WITH GIBBONS BROS LTD AND WILD BARFIELD LTD.

GWB/306

Visitors From 90 Countries Will See 60,000 Exhibits

AT THIS YEAR'S exhibition housed on two floors of London's largest exhibition site will be nearly 60,000 different items which will be on show to visitors from some ninety countries. As on previous years the show will feature one particular feature of the industry in which electricity plays a major part. (See page iii). But as Mr. R. F. Mathieson, chairman of the exhibition says, 'It will be seen that the range of equipment on display will cover the fields of generation, distribution, and utilization of electrical energy, and visitors can be assured that no matter where their interest lies, a complete range of suitable equipment will be seen at Earls Court.'

Statistics presented by the electrical industry show: that there has been an annual increase of some 7 per cent. in the use of electricity, in industry – where the progress of electrification continues almost weekly; in commerce – the increasing use of computors and other machinery; in the home – where there seems to be no end to the number of new electrical appliances which are continually coming into use; and in agriculture – where electricity is making a vital and significant contribution.

In fact, this exhibition is a world window for Britain's electrical industry. In addition to the tremendous range of technical equipment for industry there is a display of what Britain offers the world in a wide array of electrical appliances for the home. One of the principal tasks in any home is the preparation of food and the electric cooker is rapidly gaining acceptance in Britain as a modern fume-free appliance. Manufacturers are not only catering for the needs of the British housewife, but also for the requirements of overseas homes. A number of manufacturers are now marketing large horizontal double oven cookers which follow the transatlantic vogue for these large sized ranges. Also with an eye to the overseas market there are several firms who offer self-contained rotary spits upon which joints of meat and poultry can be cooked, and a more modern trend– table-top grillers and cooking appliances. Toasters – automatic and non-automatic types – electric kettles and jugs, plate warmers, coffee makers, are also other home appliances which are to be seen at the exhibition.

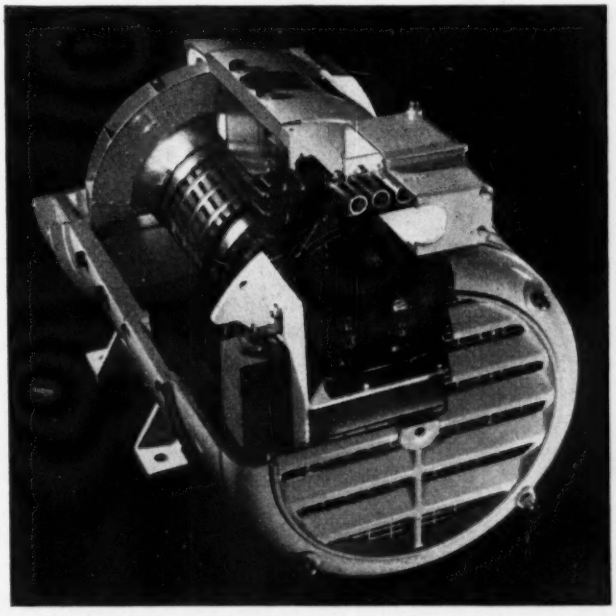
Following the logical conclusion of food preparation comes the inevitable – dishwashing. Again with a look at the export potential,

(*Continued on next page*)

Electricity in Aviation (*Continued*)

gas turbine, and a completely self-contained, self-powered mobile treatment unit and laboratory for the treatment of insulating oils on site. This latter product will be displayed by Gulf Oil (Great Britain) Ltd., and is claimed to be the most modern and largest of its kind available. This service unit has its own electrical supply to ensure complete independence. It comprises a treatment plant housed in a semi-trailer articulated by means of matching tractor. The semi-trailer houses dual filtering plant with degassing and dehydrating equipment; a diesel generator to supply the required power together with control board and an exhauster pump for putting vacuum on a transformer where necessary. The laboratory coach – a special vehicle with integrated cab suitable for touring – is complete with consulting office, has facilities for testing electrical strength, resistivity, loose angle, moisture content and the usual requirements of the current B.S. specification. When the treatment plant is not working the laboratory may also be available for local analysis of used oils. The Austin gas-turbine is a single shaft machine in which the turbine rotor drives the centrifugal compressor at a speed of 29,000 r.p.m. to give a pressure ratio of a 3·5 to 1. Because of its simplicity, small bulk, and weight, the turbine lends itself to applications where space or lightness is important.

On the opening day of the exhibition there will be a 'Brains Trust' on the electrical industry for a specially selected party of 150 overseas students. Their questions will be answered by a panel consisting of Mr. J. B. Scott of Crompton Parkinson, Co. Ltd., Mr. R. F. Mathieson, chairman of the exhibition, Mr. E. W. Golding, of the Electrical Research Association, Mr. S. H. Harding, past chairman of the A.S.E.E., and Mr. A. W. Englefield, technical adviser to the A.S.E.E.



Above—sectional view of standard Stamford Alternator showing static control gear.
Extreme right—standard Stamford Alternator.
Right—AC generating set with Stamford L Range Alternator.

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Head Office, Home & Export Sales Departments, Park Works, Stamford, Lincs.
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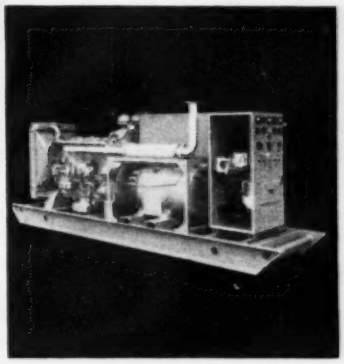
***Exciting* things at STAMFORD**

Stamford alternators dispense with any form of rotating exciter, and so effect a drastic reduction in the weight, complexity and cost of each unit. Troublesome commutators, and D.C. brushes are replaced by static control gear with resultant long life and improved regulation at all power factors. Five types of Stamford Alternators* are available, giving the ideal machine for every application. Outputs range from 500W to 300 kVA. For accurate voltage regulation and high transient overload capacity for motor-starting duty, rapid recovery on change of load and regular wave form, specify Stamford Alternators. *STAMFORD MARINE RANGE *STAMFORD E.S. *STAMFORD STANDARD *STAMFORD NEWPHASE *STAMFORD L RANGE. Information and literature on request.



FOR OVERHEAD LINES

HV/LV POLES IBADAN NIGERIA

ADASTRA

GALVANISED STEEL POLES

"Adastra" Sectional Steel Poles are the economical answer to the problem of carrying overhead power lines. Sections of one pole nest for transport and a large number of poles can be carried by one lorry. They are easily manhandled and quickly erected. The hot dip galvanised finish ensures durability in all climates. Other products include telegraph poles, street lighting columns, floodlighting structures, radio masts, signpoles and all associated fittings.

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CONSTRUCTORS GROUP

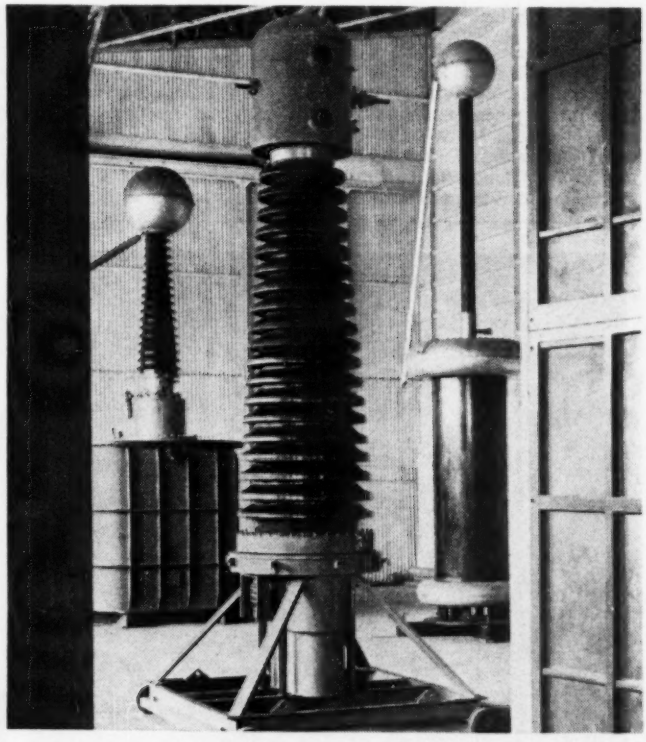
Sixty Thousand Exhibits (*Continued*)

British manufacturers can produce some dozen or so models, which it is claimed can vie with any model produced by an overseas company.

Dishwashing machines are a close relation of the clothes washing machine, of which there are some 30 different models on the British market.

Refrigeration is growing in popularity in this country, but it is not as popular as in the North American continent. Estimates by some 30 British manufacturers of refrigeration plant show that in Britain only about 25 per cent. saturation has been reached. As in previous exhibitions, this year will be no exception in displaying new models, in both absorption and compressor types, ranging from capacities of 18 cubic feet down to one cubic foot cabinet, table top and built-in models. Special features to be shown include improved door rack storage, larger interiors without sacrificing small exterior dimensions, and ample provision for frozen food packs which are also gaining in popularity in this country.

Another feature of the exhibition deals with home heating by electricity showing a wide variety of equipment catering for every known situation. This feature includes, naturally, water heating by electricity which is yet another domestic aid growing in popularity in this country. This method of water heating is confined to some 30 British manufacturers, the majority of whom will be exhibiting at the show.



The English Electric Co. Ltd., 19 foot high prototype current transformer, suitable for a 400 kV. system which will stand on the front forecourt of the exhibition.

The exhibition grows from year to year, and is a reflection of the way in which the British electrical industry has expanded to meet the ever-increasing demand for high quality electrical equipment from all parts of the world.

The purpose of the exhibition is perhaps best summed up in the words of Mr. Mathieson. He says: 'For many years past, Britain's electrical manufacturers have devoted tremendous sums of money to

Sixty Thousand Exhibits (*Continued*)

research and development, and, as a result, the equipment now available has been designed to take full advantage of the new materials and techniques produced by the scientists. This is a continuous process, new and original designs come on the market each year, and many of these new products have been shown at the Electrical Engineers exhibition. The exhibition is essentially a trade show, admission being by invitation only, in consequence, every visitor is there with a purpose and they appreciate being able to see exhibits in comfort. What is even more important, they will find that every stand is manned by engineers qualified to discuss the technical merits of the goods on show and who can help and advise on their use in every part of the world.'

The fact that practically every country in the world shows the highest regard for Britain's electrical products is borne out by our export record. But however great the industry's achievements may be, it is the opinion of the electrical trade industry that they have barely scratched the surface of overseas markets. It is expected that this year the industry will export at least £300 million worth of electrical goods – this means nearly one million pounds worth for every working day in the year. These products range from large transformers to tiny ceramic insulators, batteries to boiler control equipment, cables to commutators, fans to floor warming systems, and washing machines to welding equipment, all of which will be featured at the exhibition.

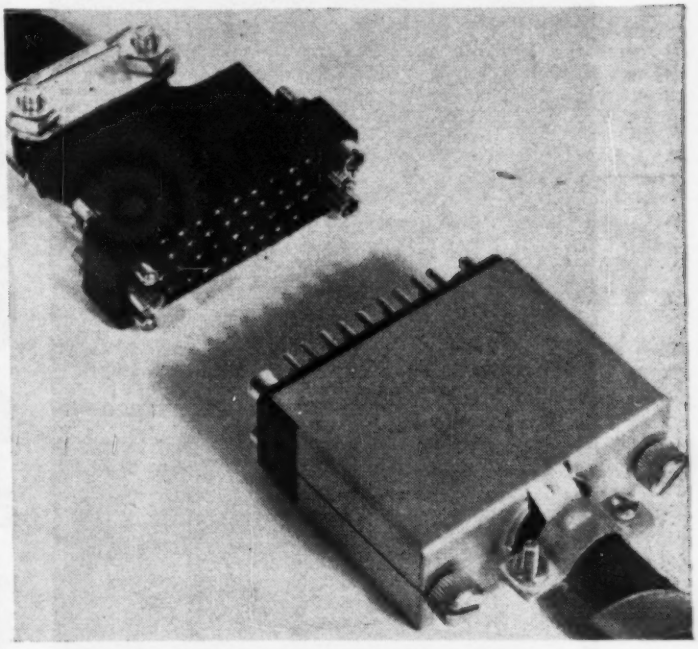
The Board of Trade's figures together with details of the export record of the industry appear on page ix of this feature, but the progress made overseas has been backed by considerable investment in research, in new laboratories, test equipment, and in scientific and engineering manpower, all designed to keep the British electrical manufacturing industry in the forefront of technological development. In consequence the Electrical Engineers Exhibition has always attracted a large number of visitors from overseas. It is expected that this year will see even greater numbers particularly from the European continent in view of Britain's negotiations for entry to the European Economic Community – the Common Market. In fact, the exhibition provides a first class opportunity for overseas buyers and agents to meet the many British firms anxious to do business with them.

An added attraction to the exhibition provides for visitors to see power stations and industrial works. Visits to power stations are naturally limited to those in the London area, and although they are not the largest or the latest in British design they can provide considerable interest to the visitor in that a variety of plant and equipment can be seen in operation. Overseas visitors will again be specially catered for and they should first go to the overseas reception room at the Warwick Road entrance where they can obtain free catalogues and the services of interpreters and technical guides. They will also be given an identification badge which will ensure preferential treatment when they visit the stands at the exhibition, and also admit them to the club and restaurant specially reserved for them.

New developments not previously shown or advertised are fostered by the award of two plaques, one for the best piece of industrial electrical equipment introduced since the last exhibition, and a similar one for the most outstanding domestic product, similarly introduced. This competition creates a great deal of interest among exhibitors and also visiting buyers. The details of the entries are not made known until the announcement of the results of the competition at the official opening of the exhibition.

The General Post Office will give continuous 'live' demonstrations of the speed and efficiency of their Telex service, and Telex services will be provided for the use of exhibitors and visitors.

Yearly, this exhibition grows in size and importance, for there is no other exhibition in the country which offers a platform for the entire electrical industry at one showing. It is interesting to note that the first exhibition organized by the Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers was held in 1950, at a hall in South Harrow. With just 13 exhibitors, the cost to the organizers was 30 shillings. This year it is expected that more than 70 overseas countries will send buyers and agents to the exhibition, for more than a million invitations have been sent to home and overseas trade buyers together with details of the 1962 show.



The 34-cavity moulding with 2-piece cover, cable clamp, jack screws and sockets, guide pins and sockets, produced by Aircraft-Marine Products (G.B.) Ltd.

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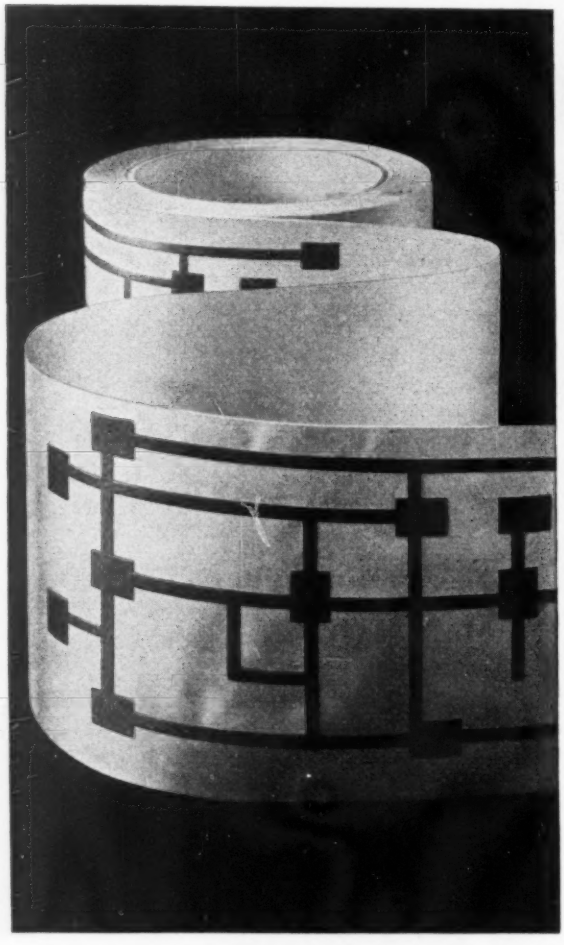

HERE'S A PRINTED CIRCUIT that fits in anywhere!

Flexibility is essential in the printed circuit if it is to fit into small spaces. Here is a technique in circuitry that solves this problem. Foil is applied to "Sellotape" Yellow Polyester Thermosetting tape and from this base laminate a thin flexible unit is produced. Use is made of the high mechanical strength and good electrical insulating properties of polyester film, the permanent high bond strength of the thermosetting adhesive, excellent solvent resistance and high temperature stability of the whole tape. Anti-static treatment facilitates handling.

For further information on this application or on the other self-adhesive products in the "Sellotape" Electrical Range, please fill in coupon below.

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SELLOTAPE PRODUCTS LIMITED

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Electrical Engineering Industry Exports in 1961

FOR THE ELECTRICAL engineering industry, 1961 was again a record year for exports. If the electrical and allied industries are taken together, that year was the first to see exports exceeding – and by a comfortable margin – the £300 million mark. At £259 million, exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances were £26 million (11 per cent.) above the previous record year of 1960. They stood fourth in the list of major export earners, after non-electrical machinery, road vehicles and aircraft, and chemicals. They accounted for 7 per cent. of total exports of British manufactures and represented nearly 20 per cent. of the total production of the electrical industry itself. These figures do not include the £64 million contributed in 1961 by exports of certain domestic appliances (for example, refrigerators and washing machines), electric and diesel-electric locomotives, prime movers and other goods mainly produced by the electrical and allied industries, but not classified as electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances in the Trade and Navigation Accounts.

Electronic and radio equipment was responsible for over a third of the £26 million increase mentioned above. Exports in this field rose by £8·8 million to £54 million. Electronic valve and tube exports increased by nearly £3 million, while those of radio communication and navigational aid equipment and radar equipment rose by nearly £3½ million. Other items which helped towards the overall increase were telegraph and telephone equipment, exports of which increased by £3 million; scientific electrical instruments, which rose by £2 million; and domestic appliances, which rose by nearly £3½ million. Exports of insulated wires and cables showed their first increase since 1957.

The overall increase conceals some sectors in which exports were static or even declined. Exports of generating sets, generators and motors only partially made up the ground lost in 1960 and were still £1·5 million below the 1958 level. Those of mercury-arc rectifiers were less than 50 per cent. of 1957 performance: exports of transformers were marginally down on 1960 and, at £8·7 million, amounted to only 69 per cent. of 1958 performance. Exports of electric and diesel-electric locomotives fell from £6·5 million in 1960 to £1·8 million in 1961, while those of domestic refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (including non-electric types) declined from £9 million to £7 million. After some years of steady expansion, exports of non-marine steam turbines in 1961 were down by £1·4 million.

Exports to the Commonwealth, South Africa and the Irish Republic increased by £4·8 million in 1961 and accounted for 53 per cent. of the total. In 1960 and 1959 the percentage had been 56 per cent. and 58 per cent. respectively. Australia continued to be our largest single market; but exports to that country, India, Canada, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Nigeria together declined by a total of £5·1 million. Exports of generating sets, generators and motors to Canada fell by £1·3 million. Those of converters, rectifiers, transformers and switchgear rose by £0·9 million in the case of Australia, but fell by £0·8 million in the case of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Exports of electronic and radio equipment to Rhodesia and Nyasaland rose by £0·5 million, and to Canada by £0·6 million; but in the case of Australia they fell by £0·9 million. On the other hand, exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances to South Africa, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Ghana, Malaya and the Irish Republic increased by a total of £8·4 million. Higher exports to South Africa included generating sets, generators and motors (£1 million more), and telegraph and telephone equipment (£0·5 million more). New Zealand took more converters, rectifiers,

(*Continued on page* xii)

United Kingdom Exports of Electric Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances*

£ million

	1958	1959	1960	1961
India	18·7	20·6	14·8	13·5
Australia	19·1	19·9	21·4	20·0
New Zealand	13·3	9·4	10·5	12·6
Canada	13·6	13·3	13·1	11·6
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	5·5	7·5	7·6	7·3
Other Commonwealth Countries and Irish Republic	42·3	45·1	48·5	53·5
Western Germany	3·6	6·1	6·7	8·7
Netherlands	7·6	7·4	7·6	10·7
Other Common Market Countries	10·6	10·2	12·4	16·6
Sweden	5·6	5·4	6·2	7·0
Other Free Trade Association Countries†	12·0	11·7	13·9	17·9
South Africa	18·9	18·9	15·3	17·5
United States of America	8·6	14·6	12·5	11·2
Venezuela	4·9	4·6	3·2	1·1
All other foreign countries	37·5	36·6	39·5	49·8
Total all countries	221·7	231·3	233·2	259·0

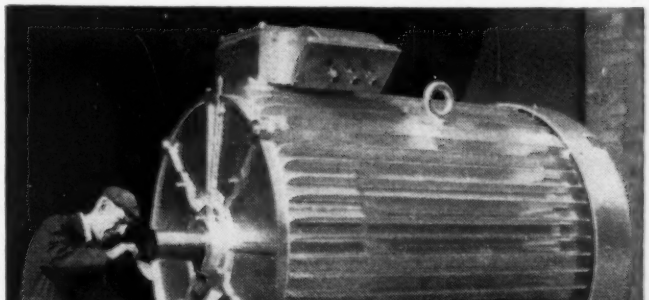
* Class D Division 16.
† Including Finland.

United Kingdom Exports of Electric Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances (other than Domestic Appliances)*

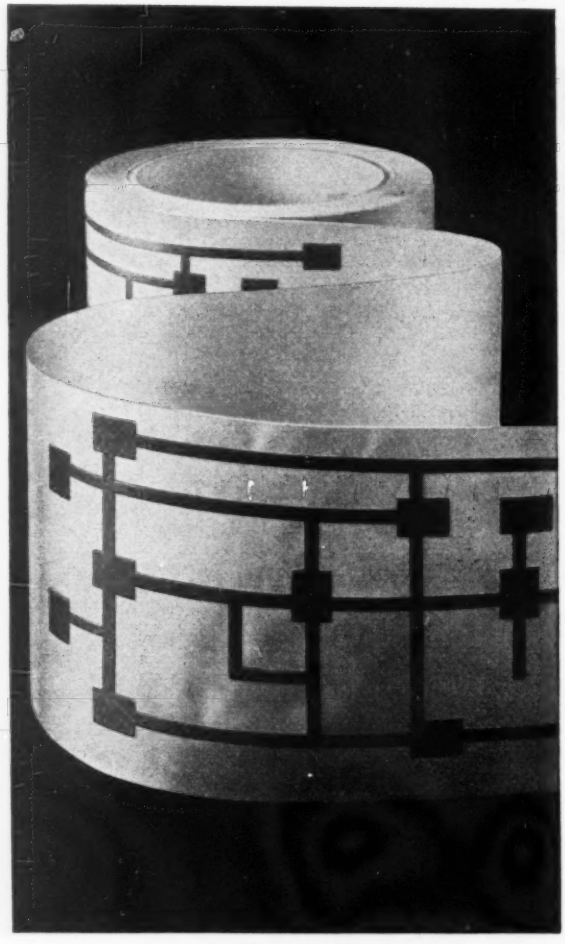
£ million

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances (other than domestic appliances)	206·5	215·5	214·9	238·3
of which:				
Generating sets, generators and motors	37·4	37·2	34·3	35·9
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	12·6	11·1	8·8	8·7
Switchgear and switchboards (excluding telegraph and telephone)	17·4	18·2	18·2	19·2
Electronic and nucleonic valves and tubes, including parts	5·8	6·7	7·0	10·0
Radio communication and navigational aid equipment and radar equipment, complete	14·5	19·4	17·2	20·6
Telegraph and telephone equipment	22·5	21·9	19·4	22·5
Electrical appliances for aeroplanes, motor vehicles and cycles	10·4	11·5	13·5	13·5
Electric cables, wires, strips and strands, insulated	26·2	25·0	22·7	23·2

* Part of Class D, Division 16.



A squirrel cage motor, one of a large number supplied to McColl Electric Works, Australia, for use in open cast coal mine duties driving long distance conveyors, by the Electric Construction Co. Ltd. Because of the arduous out of doors duty without protection from the sun, special insulating varnishes and protective paints have been used to ensure the efficient continuous output of the machine.



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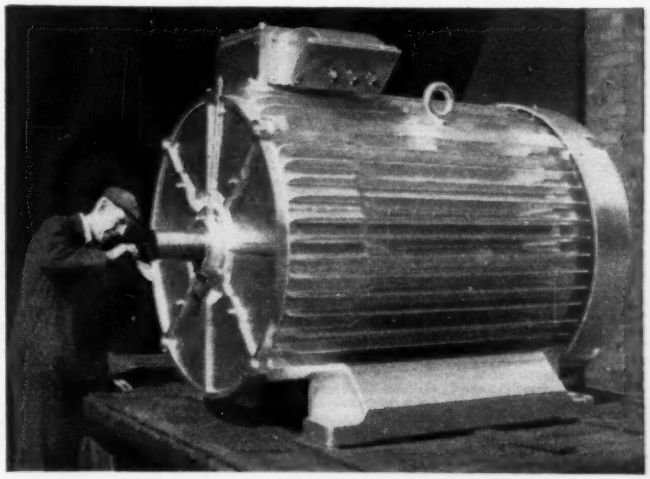

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J12 Aberdare Cables
W17 A.C. Autos Ltd.
G14 AC-Delco Division of General Motors Ltd.
V18 A.C. Industries
J14 A.E.I. (Manchester) Ltd.
K12 A.E.I. (Rugby) Ltd.
L7 A.E.I. (Woolwich) Ltd.
K14 A.E.I. Lamp & Lighting Co. Ltd.
E5 Aerialite Ltd.
F16 Agro Electrical Co. Ltd.
T6 Aircraft-Marine Products (G.B.) Ltd.
W21 Albright (Engineers) Ltd.
V9 Alcan Industries Ltd.
P36 Allen & Pope Ltd.
N8 Allen West & Co. Ltd.
F10 Alorite Ltd.
J17 Aluminium Wire & Cable Co. Ltd.
K10 Arrow Electric Switches Ltd.
F2 Ashley Accessories Ltd.
O9 Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers
F2 Astral Switchgear Ltd.

at

V1 Asquith Electrics (Colne) Ltd.
G11 Atlas Lighting Ltd.
Q22 Austin Motor Co. Ltd.
P30 Austinlite Ltd.
K16 Autop Foundry
O1 Aviation, Ministry of

B

G3 Backer Electric Co. Ltd.
J25 Bakelite Ltd.
J10 Baldwin (H. J.) & Co. Ltd.
Q10 Barrow Ironworks Ltd.
W11 Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss Ltd.
P42 Beck (Dr.) & Co. (England) Ltd.
N10 Beckett & Parker Ltd.
C7 Belmos Co. Ltd., The
L8 Benjamin Electric Ltd., The
C3 Benn (Ernest) Ltd.
N6 Bertram Thomas (Engineers) Ltd.
F9 BICC-Burndy Ltd.
M10 Bill Switchgear Ltd.
R4 Birkbys Ltd.
K17 B.K.B. Electric Motors Ltd.
E1 Blackwell (F.C.) & Co. Ltd.
E11 Bolton (Thomas) & Sons Ltd.
M4 Bonnella (D. H.) & Son Ltd.
J5 Bourner (F. H.) (Fixings) Ltd.
Q9 Bowthorpe Electric Co. Ltd.
Q9 & R5 Bowthorpe Holdings Ltd.
D1 Bray (Geo) & Co. Ltd.
S4 Bray (E.N.) Ltd.
M2 British Electric Resistance Co. Ltd., The
F11 British Electrical Repairs Ltd.
F9 British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.
F10 British Klockner Switchgear Ltd.
M2 British Power Transformer Co. Ltd.
Q14 British Resistor Co. Ltd.
O6 British Standards Institution
M12 Brook Motors Ltd.
N4 & N5 Brookhirst Igranic Ltd.
H11 Browning's Electric Co. Ltd.
V15 Bruce Peebles & Co. Ltd.
P25 Brunt Variable Speed Motors Ltd.
C4 Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd.
M9 Bryce Electric Construction Co. Ltd.
K17 Bulpitt & Sons Ltd.
D10 Burgess Products Co. Ltd.
A9 Business Publications Ltd.

C

U13 Cable Covers Ltd.
P46 Carr Fastener Co. Ltd.
P14 Carter Electrical Co. Ltd.
K8 Cary (William E.) Ltd.
P27 & P28 Cathodeon Crystals Ltd.
P27 & & 28 Cathodeon Electronics Ltd.
W7 Catylators Ltd.
P52 Caxton Wood Turnery Ltd.
B2 Central Electricity Generating Board
O16 Central Electricity Generating Board
Q4 & Q5 Chamberlain & Hookham Ltd.
D11 Chapman & Hall Ltd.
P17 Chatwins Ltd.
J16 Chilton Electric Products Ltd.
J19 Chloride Batteries Ltd.
P49 Churchouse (C. M.) Ltd.
F14 CIBA (A.R.L.) Ltd.
O15 City and Guilds of London Institute
J23 Clang Ltd.
H1 Clare Instrument Co.
F3 Clarke (H.) & Co. (Manchester) Ltd.
Q15 Comtex Ltd.
X4 Connollys (Blackley) Ltd.
K19 Contactum Ltd.
P9 Controlled Heating Units (London) Ltd.
L10 Copper Development Association
P29 Cotto (Scunthorpe) Ltd.
M11 Courtney, Pope (Electrical) Ltd.
L6 Crabtree (J. A.) & Co. Ltd.
O13 Crawley College of Further Education
W17 Creator Group of Companies
W17 Creators Ltd.
M7 Cressall Manufacturing Co. Ltd., The
K20 Critchley Bros. Ltd.
J15 Crompton Parkinson Ltd.
L11 Crossland (R. & A. G.) Ltd.

D

P38 Dahl Bros. Ltd.
Q20 Dale Electric (Yorkshire) Ltd.
T1 Datum Metal Products Ltd.
H6 Davis Sheet Metal Engineering Co. Ltd.
B5 Delta Technical Services Ltd.
D3 Dennis (G. P.) Ltd.
V6 Devroome Developments Ltd.
M13 Dex Industries Ltd.
H17 "Diamond H" Switches Ltd.
N8 Digital Engineering Co. Ltd.
J8 Dimplex Ltd.
P37 Divatherm Ltd.
C3 "Domestic Electrical Appliances"
C1 Donovan Electrical Co. Ltd., The
F10 Dorman & Smith Ltd.
J6 D. P. Battery Co. Ltd., The
E5 D.R. Illuminations Ltd.
F10 D.S. Plugs Ltd.
K18 Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925) Ltd.
V2 Ducal Appliances
U4 Dyson & Co., Enfield (1919) Ltd.

E

U5 Easipower Appliances Ltd.
H14 E.C.C. (Moulded Breakers) Ltd.
G16 E.F. Electric Ltd.
M15 Ega Electric Ltd.
F6 Ekco-Ensign Electric Ltd.
G8 Ekco Heating & Electrical Ltd.
H14 Electric Construction Co. Ltd., The
F9 Electric Transmission Ltd.
J9 Electrical Apparatus Co. Ltd., The
O3 Electrical Association for Women

Earls

B4 Electrical Development Association
O10 Electrical Industries Benevolent Association
A5 "Electrical Industries Export" (Tothill Press Ltd.)
C3 "Electrical Journal" (Benn Brothers Ltd.)
M6 Electrical Remote Control Co. Ltd.
B3 Electrical Research Association
A7 "Electrical Review" (Iliffe Electrical Publications Ltd.)
A4 "Electrical Times", The
O4 Electrical Trade Union
A6 Electrical Wholesalers Federation
R13 Electrix Ltd.
H4 Electro Dynamic Construction Co. Ltd.
G19 Electro Mechanical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
T1 Electro Methods Ltd.
K21 Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd.
K13 Ellison (George) Ltd.
W6 Elliston, Evans & Jackson, Ltd.
M6 Elremco Sales Ltd.
R10 EMP Electric Ltd.
G18 E.M.S. Electrical Products Ltd.
G12 Enfield Rolling Mills
G12 Enfield-Standard Power Cables Ltd.
K5 Engel & Gibbs Ltd.
S5 Engelhard Hanovia Lamps
S5 Engelhard Industries Ltd.
O5 Engineering Industries Group Apprenticeship (E.I.G.A.)
Q17 Engl (J.) Ltd.
K16 English Clock Systems
D6 English Electric Co. Ltd., The
M6 Equipment & Services Ltd.
Q12 Erma Ltd.
A10 Erskine, Heap & Co. Ltd.
T1 Ether Ltd.
T1 Ether Langham Thompson Ltd.
C7 Everett Edgcumbe & Co. Ltd.
H.19 Evershed & Vignoles Ltd.
M7 Expanded Metal Co. Ltd., The
T5 Expert Industrial Controls Ltd.

F

H12 Falk, Stadelmann & Co. Ltd.
O12 Faraday House Engineering College
Q21 Fawcett Preston & Co. Ltd.
C5 Ferranti Ltd.
Q6 Fibreglass Ltd.
L14 Fitzgibbon & Murray Ltd.
S.2 Formica Ltd.
E7 Foster Transformers Ltd.
G2 Fractional H. P. Motors Ltd.
J20 Friedland (V. & E.) Ltd.
L2 Fuller Electric Ltd.

G

C8 Gatehill Beco Ltd.
E6 General Electric Co. Ltd., The (Engineering Group)
W3 General Electric Co. Ltd., The (Semiconductor Division)
F8 General Electric Co. (Lighting & Equipment) Ltd., The
A3 Gent & Co. Ltd.
U2 Glover (W. T.) & Co. Ltd.
W5 Goring Kerr Ltd.
T10 G.P.O. London Telecommunications Region (Telex Service)
P39 Greenwood Airvac Conduits Ltd.
G13 Gulf Oil (Great Britain) Ltd.
H8 G.W.B. Furnaces Ltd.

H

M9 Hackbridge Cable Co. Ltd.
N6 Hackbridge & Hewittic Electric Co. Ltd.
W19 Haddon Transformers Ltd.
W7 Harmer & Simmons Ltd.
H15 Harris & Sheldon (Electrical) Ltd.
W9 Harvey Hubble Ltd.
L12 Hawkins (L. G.) & Co. Ltd.
E2 Heatovent Electric Ltd.
C9 Heatrae Ltd.
J21 Heayberd (F. C.) & Co. Ltd.
W1 Heco Industries Ltd.
M14 Hedin Ltd.
Q11 Heenan & Froude Ltd.
R5 Hellermann Ltd.
W12a Hendrey Relays Ltd.
H20 Hepworth Electrical Developments Ltd.
H20 Hepworth Iron Co. Ltd., The
T2 Herman Smith Smithlite Ltd.
Q8 Heywood & Co. Ltd. (National Trade Press)
P14 Hilman Electric Motors Ltd.
M5 Hilmor Ltd.
C2 Hirst Electronic Ltd.
H5 Holophane Ltd.
J1 Honeywell Controls Ltd.
P24 Hoover Ltd.
W14 Horstmann Gear Co. Ltd., The
N1 Hunt (A. H.) (Capacitors) Ltd.
P47 H.V.E. (Boilers) Ltd.
P47 H.V.E. (Electric) Ltd.

I

T9 Ilford Ltd.
W8 Imhof (Alfred) Ltd.
W17 Industrial Distributors
M8 Industrial Tapes Ltd.
O7 & O8 Institution of Electrical Engineers, The
W18 Insuloid Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
P26 International Nickel Co. (Mond) Ltd., The
P53 Ioco Ltd.
W20 Irish Cables Ltd.
M15 I.R.L. Products Ltd.
J22 Isopad Ltd.

J

P55 J.D. Electronics (Birmingham) Ltd.
F5 Jeary Electrical Co. Ltd., The
K15 Johnson (Rd.) & Nephew Ltd.
D5 Johnson & Phillips Ltd.
Q2 Jones (Walter) & Co. (Engineers) Ltd.

Court

K

H3 Kent Bros. Electric Wire Co. & E. H. Phillips Ltd.
H7 Klaxon Ltd.
V17 Klippon Electricals Ltd.

L

E7 Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto Ltd.
R1 Lancashire Dynamo Electronics Products
R1 Lancashire Dynamo Nevelin Ltd.
T1 Langham Thompson (J.) Ltd.
H21 Langley London Ltd.
L3 Laurence, Scott & Electromotors Ltd.
V2 Lawford Phillips Ltd.
P19 Lep Packing Ltd.
P19 Lep Transport Ltd.
J3 Lewden Metal Products Ltd.
K1 Light & Power Acessories Co., Ltd. The
Q10 Limi Torque Valve Controls Ltd.

(A.S.E.E.) EXHIBITION 1962

P27 & P28 Lindley Thompson, Transformers and Service Co. Ltd.
Q9 Line Equipment Ltd.
Q23 Linton & Hirst Ltd.
Q7 Lloyds Bank Ltd.
D2 Londex Ltd.
H9 London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths Ltd., The
L1 London Transformer Products Ltd.
S1 Long & Crawford Ltd.
V18 Lords Control Ltd.
P48 Lucy (W) & Co. Ltd.
P18 Lumitron Ltd.
F1 Lupus Electrical Products Ltd.
K2 Lyon (A.) Co. (Engineers) Ltd.
J2 Lyons (Claude) Ltd.

M

H2 Maclaren (Robert) & Co. Ltd.
P33 Maclamp Co., The
V8 Mackie (W.) & Co. Ltd.

March

P23 Magicook Appliances Ltd.
V7 Magnetic & Electrical Alloys Ltd.
U9 Magnetic Devices Ltd.
J7 Major Equipment Co. Ltd.
J11 Mantel Metalworkers Ltd.
D9 Marbourn Ltd.
G4 Marryat & Place Ltd.
B1 Martindale Electric Co. Ltd.
U3 Mawdsley's Ltd.
U11 M.B. Metals Ltd.
K6 M. & C. Switchgear Ltd.
F1 M.C.B. Co. (Manchester) Ltd., The
E10 McGeoch (William) & Co. Ltd.
E7,G1,
N4 & N5 Metal Industries Group
Q21 & R1 Metal Industries Group
N9 Metway Electrical Industries Ltd.
R2 Micanite & Insulators Co. Ltd., The
V10 Midland Bank Ltd.
C6 Midland Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
H9 Millett Levens (Engravers) Ltd.
D7 MK Electric Ltd.
P45 Moon Aircraft Ltd.
R11 Morecambe Electrical Equipment Co. Ltd.
G17 Morgan Crucible Co. Ltd., The
G17 Morganite Carbon Ltd.
G17 Morganite Components Ltd.
G17 Morganite Electroheat Ltd.
G17 Morganite Resistors Ltd.
Q19 Morleys Electrical Services Ltd.
Q19 Morlite Engineering Ltd.
Q19 Morlite Lighting Ltd.
Q19 Morlite Signs Ltd.
J24 Morphy-Richards (Astral) Ltd.
J24 Morphy-Richards (Cray) Ltd.
G6 M.T.E. Control Gear Ltd.
U1 Mullard Ltd.
R9 Mycalex & T.I.M. Ltd.

N

K4 Nalder Bros. & Thompson Ltd.
O2 National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting
E5 Nettle Accessories Ltd.
K11 Newman Industries Ltd.
W24 Newton Brothers (Derby) Ltd.
G5 Nife Batteries
U11 Nobrac Carbon Ltd.
O14 Northern Polytechnic, The
T7 N.S.F. Ltd.

O

O13 Otter Controls Ltd.
J13 Ottermill Switchgear Ltd.

P

L15 P. & B. Engineering Co. Ltd., The
P43 Parmeko Ltd.
H10 Parmiter, Hope & Sugden Ltd.
A8 Partridge, Rilson & Co. Ltd.
P41 Parvalux Electric Motors Ltd.
S6 Perkins (John M.) & Smith Ltd.
K9 Permali Ltd.
R7 Petbow Ltd.
V4 & W2 Pinchin, Johnson & Co.
S9 Pirelli-General Cable Works Ltd.
Q1 Plessey Co. Ltd., The
G15 Poles Ltd.
W22 & W23 Powell Duffryn Heating Ltd.
J17 Power Centre Co. Ltd., The—TI Electrical Division
A1 Power Connectors Ltd.
H9 Printed Circuits Ltd.
L3 Printing & Paper Drives Ltd.
T8 Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co. Ltd.
J4 Process Control Gear Ltd.
J26 Pullin (R.B.) & Co. Ltd.
P27 & P28 Pye Electric Division
V12 Pye Electric Ltd. (Lowestoft Division)
P27 & P28 Pye Ltd.
P27 & P28 Pye Telecommunications Ltd.
A2 Pyrotenax Ltd.

R

V14 Radiovisor Parent Ltd.
L5 Rawlplug Co. Ltd., The
N8 Reason Manufacturing Co. Ltd., The
W17 Recon (Pipelines) Ltd.
A11 Record Electrical Co. Ltd., The
F7 Revo Electric Co. Ltd.
D8 Reyrolle (A.) & Co. Ltd.
G7 Rheostatic Co. Ltd., The
P40 Rist's Wires & Cables Ltd.
N3 Rolco Engineering Ltd.
R9 Rosite Ltd.
R8 Ross, Courtney & Co. Ltd.
U6 Rotaflex (Great Britain) Ltd.
N2 Rowlands Electrical Accessories Ltd.
X1 Royal Air Force
X2 Royal Navy

20th to

S

K3 Sanders (Wm.) & Co. (Wednesbury) Ltd.
F12 Sangamo Weston Ltd.
J18 Sankey (Joseph) & Sons Ltd.
F4 Santon Ltd.
V13 Sax (Julius) & Co. Ltd.
R6 Schofield (E.J.) & Co. Ltd.
D4 Scholes (George H.) & Co. Ltd.
W13 Scott (Geo. L. & Co. Ltd.
V11 S.E.L.L.
Q16 Sellotape Products Ltd.
P34 & P35 Sessions (William) Ltd.
P14 Sew-Tric Ltd.
A9 Shaw Publishing Co. Ltd. ("Electronic Equipment News")
P20 Shell Chemical Co. Ltd.
M9 Siemens-Schuckert (Great Britain) Ltd.
W10 Sifam Electrical Instrument Co. Ltd.
H13 Simplex Electric Co. Ltd.—T.I. Electrical Division
F15 S.L.R. Electric Ltd.
P16 Small Power Machine Co. Ltd., The
H9 Smith (Frederick) & Co.
S8 Smith Hobson Ltd.
R3 Smith Meters Ltd.
K16 Smiths Clocks & Watches Ltd.
P21 Sofono Electrical Division of Federated Foundries Ltd.
J12 South Wales Switchgear Ltd.
P8 Southern Elements Ltd.
P45 Sowerby's Ellison Glass Works Ltd.
S3 Square D Ltd.
V3 Standard Insulator Co. Ltd., The
E8 Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.
E7 Statter (J.G.) & Co. Ltd.
V16 Steatite & Porcelain Products
U7 Sterling Cable Co. Ltd.
R13 Sterling Domestic Appliances Ltd.
R13 Sterling Electric Holdings Ltd.
V5 Sterling Light Co. Ltd.
U10 Stream-Line Filters Ltd.
V11 Sullam (S.D.) Ltd.
P45 Suntex Saftey Glass Industries Ltd.
P14 Swift S.M. Ltd.
P51 Swifts of Scarborough Ltd.
T3 Switchgear & Cowans Ltd.
F13 Symons (H. D.) & Co. Ltd.
M3 Synchronome Co. Ltd., The

T

U8 Technograph Electronic Products Ltd.
V18 Telemeters Ltd.
O17 Territorial Army
L13 Tetra Engineering Co. Ltd.
R12 Texas Instruments Ltd.
J10 Thermat Ltd.
H22 Thermodare (Great Britain)
P47 Thermoduct Ltd.
P9 Thermostatic Controls Ltd., The
E4 Thorpe (F. W.) Ltd.
G11 Thorn Electrical Industries—Special Products Division
P54 Thornycroft (John I.) & Co. Ltd.
H13 & J17 TI Electrical Division—Power Centre Co. Ltd., The; Simplex Electric Co. Ltd.
G11 Tricity Cookers Ltd.
H16 Troughton & Young Ltd.
H16 Troughton & Young (Lighting) Ltd.
H16 Troughton & Young (Manufacturers) Ltd.
D3 Trunduct Ltd.
K13 Tufnol Ltd.
P52 Tungstone Products Ltd.
R8 Tyer & Co. Ltd.
H16 Tyrad Electric Ltd.

U

W4 Ucan Development Ltd.
K16 Uni-Tubes

V

H9 Vactite Wire Co. Ltd.
K22 Vanguard Engineering Co.
G9 Varilectric Ltd.
G1 Venner Ltd.
G1 Venner Electronics Ltd.
S11 Vent-Axia Ltd.
E10 Veritys
F2 V.G. Porcelain Co. Ltd.
U12 Victor Products (Wallsend) Ltd.
P52 Vislok Engineering Ltd.
U10 Vokes-Genspring Ltd.
S7 Vuille Control Panels

W

W12 Wade (George) & Son Ltd.
W12 Wade (Uister) Ltd.
K8 Walker (W. G.) & Co. (Engineers) Ltd.
T4 Wallacetown Engineering Co. Ltd.
E9 Walsall Conduits Ltd.
W20 Wandleside Cable Works Ltd.
W20 Wandleside Warren Wire Ltd.
E12 Wandsworth Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
L9 Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
K7 Watliff Co. Ltd.
Q18 Webster Wood Products Ltd.
N7 Welpac (Division of Welbeck Trading Co. (London) Ltd.)

24th

G10 Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co. Ltd.
W15 Westminster Bank Ltd.
J7 Westwood Switchgear Ltd.
E3 Whipp & Bourne Ltd.
P22 Willsher & Quick Ltd.
O11 Wimbledon Technical College
J10 Wireohms (Universal) Ltd.
J27 Wire Products and Machine Design Ltd.
H18 White (William) (Switchgear) Ltd.
L4 Woden Transformer Co. Ltd.
Q17 Works (E. W.) Ltd.

Y

K23 Yorkshire Switchgear & Engineering Co. Ltd.

Z

J2 Zenith Electric Co. Ltd., The

Exports in 1961 (*Continued*)

transformers and switchgear (£0·7 million more), and telegraph and telephone equipment (£1·1 million more).

The United States remained our largest non-Commonwealth market though exports to that country declined by £1·3 million on 1960 and, at £11·2 million, amounted to only 77 per cent. of exports in 1959. Closely behind were the Netherlands, exports to which rose from £7·6 million in 1960 to £10·7 million in 1961. To all six countries of the European Economic Community, our exports increased from £27 million in 1960 to £36 million in 1961. The E.E.C. countries took an additional £4 million's worth of electronic and radio equipment, with the Netherlands responsible for £2·1 million of that figure. In the domestic appliance field, the E.E.C. took over 20 per cent. of our total exports of £50 million. To the E.E.C. went half our vacuum cleaner exports, 47 per cent. of our exports of hair clippers and dry shavers, and 38 per cent. of our exports of washing machines and clothes dryers (£1·1 million's worth to France alone). Exports to our partners in the European Free Trade Association, including Finland, rose from £20 million in 1960 to £25 million in 1961. Sweden alone took £0·5 million's worth of electric motors and the same amount of washing machines and clothes dryers. Exports to the Soviet Union and Poland rose by £1·0 million and £0·8 million respectively: those to Turkey increased by £1·2 million, to Indonesia by £1·1 million, and to Greece by just under £1 million. In Latin America, however, we failed to hold the gains secured in 1960.

When compared with the 4 per cent. expansion in British exports as a whole during 1961, the 11 per cent. increase in exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances is an achievement of which the electrical industry can be justly proud. It is significant that exports to the E.E.C. and EFTA countries accounted for over half the 1961 increase. This reflects the trend towards exchange of manufactures between the more developed countries. The same trend, together with the import restrictions in force in many traditional markets and the development of local manufacture abroad, was at least partly responsible for the much slower rate of growth in exports to the Commonwealth. Yet despite the changing patterns of trade, the Commonwealth continues to take half the electrical industry's exports and contains its five largest single markets.

Important orders secured by the industry within recent months include a £6 million contract for the extension of Cairo South power station (English Electric); a £4½ million contract for the supply of telephone cable to Indonesia (A.E.I.); a £3·2 million contract for steam turbo-generating sets for Lakeview power station, Ontario (A.E.I.); and a £1¾ million contract for steam turbo-generators and transformers for Trinidad (C.A. Parsons).

Exports of Domestic Electric Appliances*

£ million

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Radios, radiograms and television receiving sets	3·3	3·2	3·6	3·8
Washing machines, electrically operated, including parts	5·8	5·4	8·8	10·1
Gramophones and records, record players, tape recorders, including parts	13·3	12·8	11·2	12·2
Other domestic appliances, including parts†	11·9	12·6	14·8	17·0

* Parts of Class D, Division 15, 16 and 23.
† Including all electrical cooking and heating appliances; excluding refrigerators.

Production of Electrical Engineering Goods

£ million

	1958	1959	1960	1961*
Index of production	100	110	116	120
Output of certain electrical goods				
Rotating electrical machines	122·0	128·8	134·2	147·6
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	42·0	41·9	43·0	48·3
Switchgear and control gear	107·8	108·5	115·8	130·7
Domestic electrical appliances†	101·5	138·2	130·4	138·6
Radios, radiograms and television sets‡	91·0	116·2	86·3	77·5

* Estimated. † Excluding refrigerators. ‡ Manufacturers' sales.

Export Openings for the Electrical Industry

Electronic apparatus	Switzerland	E.S.B. 5339/62
X-Ray Equipment	Pakistan	„ 5514/62
Electro-Medical Equipment	Australia	„ 2822/62
Transformers, Switchgear etc.	Pakistan	„ 5254/62
Motors and Starters	South Africa	„ 3428/62
Power Station Plant	U.S.A	„ 4227/62
Industrial Vacuum Cleaners	Germany	„ 39183/61
Food Mixers, Toasters, etc.	Sweden	———
Household Appliances and Ceiling Fans	Burma	„ 3835/62
Washing Machines and Dryers	South Vietnam	„ 39701/61
Market Report on Domestic Electrical Appliances	Thailand	„ 28740/61
Market Report on Domestic Refrigerators	Portugal	„ 35970/61
Market Report on Domestic Equipment	Persian Gulf	„ 16992/61
Market Report on Domestic Electrical Appliances	Portugal	„ 34115/61

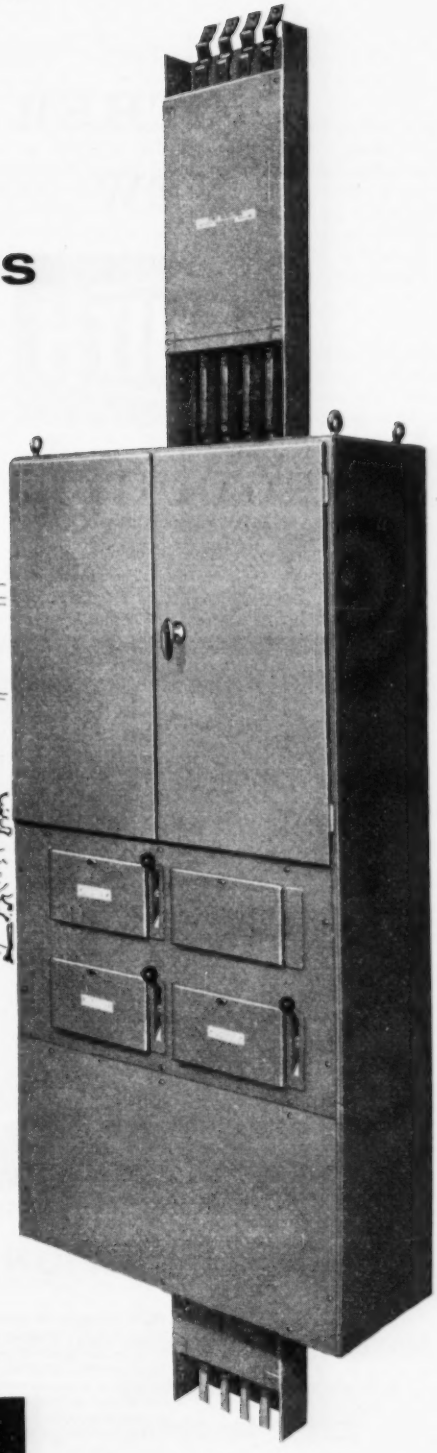
The immediate export openings for electrical manufacturers outlined above are a few examples of many which are published regularly in the Export Service Bulletin, issued by the Board of Trade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. A Monday Weekly Supplement issued contains economic and market reports, covering a wide range of countries and commodities, together with other information of a general nature likely to be of interest to British exporters.

During the year 1961, the Bulletin published over 17,000 notices, of which over 13,000 were particulars of overseas calls for tenders, and 2,000 were export opportunities (inquiries for the supply of machinery, plant, consumer goods, etc., requests for agencies of British firms, technical assistance, manufacturing rights, and similar inquiries). In addition, over 1,000 economic and general reports were published, covering 114 countries, together with 186 market reports, covering a wide range of items from abrasives to wood-working machinery. Among the export openings reported, 3,709 related to machinery and plant, 2,352 related to electrical machinery, 433 to domestic electrical appliances and 646 to electrical scientific and medical equipment and apparatus. The domestic appliances inquiries included such items as coffee percolators, toasters, etc. (18), kettles (49), refrigerators (62), sewing machines (49), stoves and heaters (48), vacuum cleaners (48), boilers and washing machines (50). The requests for electrical machinery included such items as power station equipment (75 inquiries), control gear (215), motors (74), and generators, converters and transformers (364). Among the items of medical and scientific equipment were 61 inquiries for X-ray apparatus, 62 for electronic instruments and 40 for other items of electro-medical equipment. Other industries were equally well served; there were for instance 1,100 inquiries for constructional contracts, and 1,511 inquiries for iron and steel goods, while the chemical, textile, and vehicle industries were also well supplied with inquiries.

A subscription to the Bulletin (10 guineas per annum) is an indispensable aid to any firm engaged in export trade or wishing to enter into it.

Further details may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 713.)

RISING MAIN BUSBAR SYSTEMS



MORE FREEDOM FOR ARCHITECTS

Ottermill rising main busbar systems offer architects the most flexible means available today for the distribution of electric power supplies. Ottermill busbar systems are easily, cheaply and quickly installed. They allow architects more planning freedom and are increasingly specified for hospitals, office blocks, flats and other large buildings. For further technical advice, or assistance in the preparation of layouts, please write to:

A.S.E.E. Exhibition stand is J 13

OTTERMILL

OTTERMILL SWITCHGEAR LTD., *Sales Office:* 166 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

Telephone: ABBey 5095-6 Telegrams: Busbar Sowest

WORKS: OTTERY ST. MARY, DEVON TEL: OTTERY ST MARY 500 TELEGRAMS: BUSBAR OTTERY ST. MARY

ANOTHER NEW ZENITH PRODUCTION

THE 'REPLI-PRINTER'

A Dyeline Printing and Developing Machine, designed for use with SKORAZO Photoprinting Materials

British built to our exacting standards and incorporating safety precautions to ensure the supply is disrupted in the event of failure of the cooling unit or opening of the inspection door.

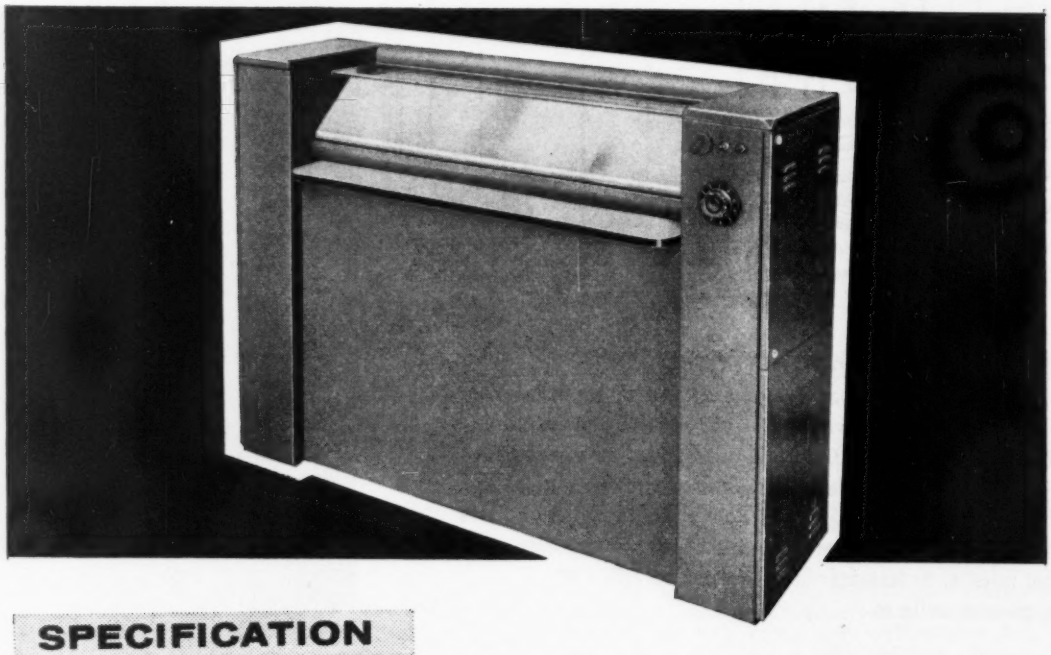
Features —
- ★ The glass cylinder revolves round the light unit preventing the tracing sticking.
- ★ Combined developer with direct feed from the printing machine.
- ★ Cut sheets or rolled paper up to 42" wide may be used.
- ★ Easy access to working parts and light source.
- ★ Large range of speeds.
- ★ Attractive modern finish.

EXPANSION

Manufacturing electrical engineers are rarely without thoughts of development and new productions—these are vital to growth. As members of that body, we realise the importance of modern aids to the supporting draughtsmen.

By introducing the 'REPLI-PRINTER' to our many industrial friends, it is felt their difficulty in obtaining uniformly developed prints would be obviated, and the time factor improved.

Thoughtful attention to detail is evident in its modern light source and efficient cooling together with other features normally associated only with more expensive productions.



SPECIFICATION

Mains Supply:	200 to 250 volts, 50 cycles.
Total Current:	Approximately 10 amperes.
Speed Control:	A 'VARIAC' Speed Control varies the paper speed up to 25ft. per minute without "snatch". At or near the minimum speed position automatic reversal occurs at a fixed speed, allowing for correction of an imperfect insertion.
Lamp Assembly:	2kW high pressure mercury discharge tube with 'Pyrex' jacket giving high emission of actinic light. A constant output transformer maintains the voltage to the lamp if the mains vary between 200 and 250 volts.
Cooling System:	An efficient air extraction system with dust filters and safety thermostats maintains the correct working temperature.
Dimensions:	Length 67", height 49½", depth 22".
Weight:	438 lb. (200 kg.).

All enquiries for literature and information should be sent to this address:

The 'REPLI-PRINTER' will be demonstrated during the A.S.E.E. Exhibition on our Stand J2.

Marketed by:
ENTWISTLE, THORPE & CO. LTD.,
86/88 PENTONVILLE ROAD, LONDON, N.1
(Also at Manchester and Bristol)

THE ZENITH ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED
ZENITH WORKS · VILLIERS ROAD
WILLESDEN GREEN · LONDON N.W.2
Telephone: WILLESDEN 6581/5
Telegrams: "VOLTAOHM, LONDON N.W.2"

Some Features from Exhibitors' Stands

The random selection given below illustrates the wide variety of electrical goods which will be displayed.

Rotating Plant

Rotating plant exhibited by Bruce Peebles and Co. Ltd., will be represented by the following exhibits: a 350 h.p. 2,970 r.p.m. tube-cooled flameproof squirrel-cage induction motor with a new short-circuit-tested terminal box; a 50 h.p. 1,470 r.p.m. flange-mounted surface-cooled flameproof squirrel-cage induction motor for an N.C.B. armoured face conveyor drive; a 10 h.p. 710 r.p.m. totally-enclosed slip-ring induction motor typical of a new range specially designed for steelworks duty; a 70/25 h.p. 1,480/985 r.p.m. single-winding two-speed totally-enclosed fan-cooled squirrel-cage induction motor (this newly developed machine will be demonstrated in operation); a scale model of the motor room of a modern steel strip mill; and a scale model of a 1,000 kW. gas-turbine-driven geared alternator. In addition there will be displayed transformers and electronic equipment.

Stamford Alternators

Arthur Lyon and Co. (Engineers) Ltd., will exhibit their range of Stamford Alternators varying from 1·5 kVA. to 300 kVA. Within this power range there is an alternator for every application. All these machines – the Stamford standard range, the Stamford H.S. and E.S. range, the 'L' range, the Marine Alternator range – are made in three types to conform to the Lloyds specification of Type 1 for class A insulation, Type 2 for class E insulation and Type 3 for class B insulation.

Lighting Equipment

Latest models of lighting fittings, heating equipment, and installation equipment will be shown on the stand of G.E.C. (Lighting and Equipment) Ltd. These are some of the things to look for: the 'Slim Jim' range of packaged fluorescent fittings, together with a new range of bells and buzzers. The range offers: superior good looks and robust construction, moulded bases and covers, pillar terminals affording quick, secure and easy wiring, steel armature contact spring and nickel plated contact pillar – both having silver contact points, and coils wound with enamelled copper wire on wood or plastic bobbins.

Hok-Un Power Station in Kowloon, Hong Kong, owned and operated by the China Light and Power Co., a British concern, is equipped completely with generating plant manufactured by Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. This is a view from interior of Hok-Un showing foundations under construction for future sets.

Rotary Switches

A big range of products – many on display for the first time – will be shown by Chilton Electric Products Limited, including Westinghouse equipment now being manufactured under licence by the company. Visitors to the exhibition will be able to see Chilton Blue Line Rotary Switches being manufactured on the stand beside a specially constructed distribution cubicle typical of those that can be supplied to customers' specification. Also on the stand will be a motorized demonstration of the versatility of the rotary switch.

Laminated Assemblies

Magnetic and Electrical Alloys Ltd., a member of the BICC group of companies, are exhibiting a wide range of transformer, transductor and choke laminations, mumetal magnetic shields for transformers and cathode ray tube applications, as well as loose laminations and laminated assemblies for all types of electric motors. Materials available include a wide range of hot rolled and cold reduced silicon steels, oriented and non-oriented and nickel iron alloys including mumetal, supermumetal, radiometal, super radiometal, permalloy B and permalloy C.

Insulating Materials

Langley London Ltd., will display their full range of electrical insulating materials which runs from natural mica through commutator moulding, flexible and heat resisting sheets, Lantex laminated tubing, laminated plastic sheet materials, glass laminates, commutator micanite vee rings to their latest product, spirex tubes, in paper, cellulose acetate and melinex. There are insulating materials and products for all purposes.

(*Continued on page* xvii)

APPROVED CONTRACTOR

F. A. ORRICK

and Company Limited

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

CONTRACTORS

INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL INSTALLATIONS

MAINTENANCE

MOTOR REWINDS and REPAIRS

In case of breakdown phone **RODney 5548/9**

157 CAMBERWELL RD., LONDON, S.E.5

Approved contractors to the L.E.B.

NEW BENDING MACHINERY

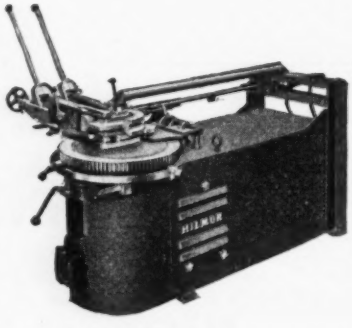
Detailed below are two of a range of hand operated hydraulic and motorised bending machines which will be demonstrated on our Stand daily.

Type EL.3A

The original portable conduit bender designed to produce sets, offsets, saddle bends and all bends required for installation purposes up to 1¼" conduit. Larger portable machines to bend up to 1½" and 2" conduit will also be exhibited.

VISIT STAND M.5

A power operated Mandrel type machine to produce full bore Transformer bends cold and unfilled on a repetition basis. A larger version of the machine can be tooled to produce Transformer bends in 2.⅛" x ⅛" elliptical tube.



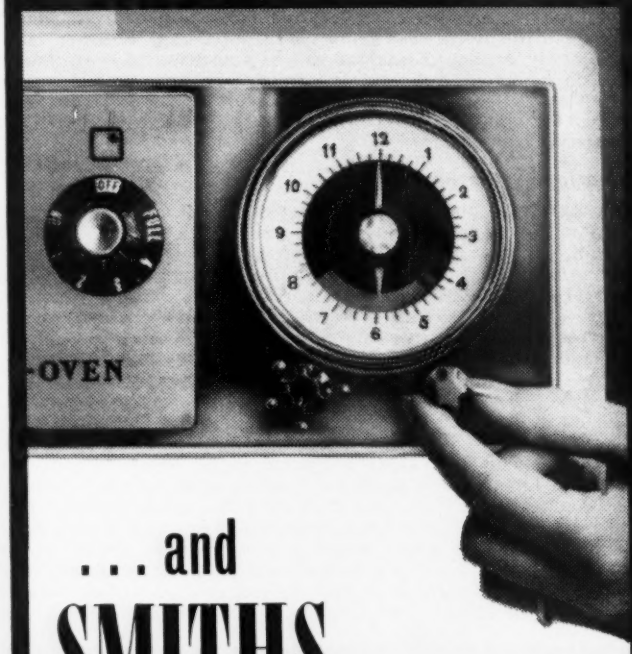
Type MD.2B

All machines can be tooled to bend round and non-round tube, copper bus bar, extended surface tube, angle, extrusion, etc.

HILMOR
TUBE BENDING MACHINERY

HILMOR LIMITED (SALES AND SERVICE)
Caxton Way, Stevenage, Herts.
EXPORT DIVISION
84-86 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

SMITHS
Automatic Timing Control for Domestic Appliances



. . . and SMITHS 'Sectric' time from the mains on STAND K16

SMITHS CLOCK & WATCH DIVISION
Sectric House, London, N.W.2 Showrooms : 179 Great Portland Street, W.1

Features from Exhibitors' Stands (*Continued*)

Copper Cables

A dual theme will be provided by the Pyrotenax stand. One will feature the diverse application of Pyrotenax throughout the industrial, commercial and domestic markets. The other will tell the story of Pyrotenax in aviation to tie in with the main theme of the exhibition. A full range of Pyrotenax copper covered cables up to 660 volts will be shown covering heavy current applications, power and light duty including earth concentric wiring. Heating cables, for domestic and industrial applications, with copper or Kumanal conductors and thermo-electric cables in stainless steels and mild steel sheaths with many alternative conductor metals will also be shown. Practical demonstrations will be featured throughout each day of the exhibition on a selection of the latest Pyrotenax tools and accessories which can be seen on the stand.

Industrial Solenoids

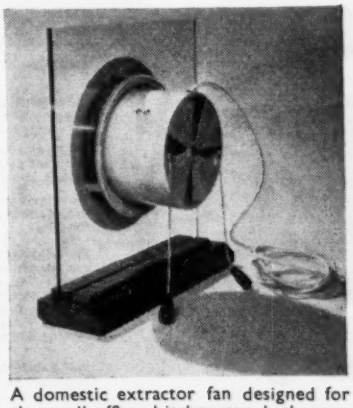
A range of industrial solenoids, covering standard A.C. and D.C., oil-immersed and miniature types, will be shown by Expert Industrial Controls Ltd. A complete range of Denison Loxswitch limit switches will also be shown, and a working display will demonstrate the operation of typical Decco solenoids and Loxswitch limit switches. A fifth display will cover the M.S. range of controllers incorporating the basic M.S. contactor switch unit.

Generating Sets

Of particular interest amongst exhibits featured by Petbow Ltd., will be the latest addition of their range of Pioneer low cost generating sets, the 100 kVA. Type Vulcan Pioneer 80R80 skid mounted mobile set powered by the new Rolls-Royce Falcon 6-cylinder, naturally aspirated diesel engine. Also on show will be a 5 kVA., 400 cycles alternator, arc-welding sets incorporating the recently designed Petbow welding generator and a selection of transistorized automatic voltage regulators and voltage and frequency limiting relays will also be exhibited.

Distribution Boards

Parmiter, Hope and Sugden Ltd., of Longsight, Manchester, will be exhibiting a number of new developments including a range of Fluvent-Saphyre distribution boards incorporating phenolic moulded fuses available in 20, 30/60 and 100 amp. sizes. These boards have been designed for the greatest possible safety of operating personnel and for use in factories where continuous processes are in operation. All incoming cable terminals are completely shrouded and the phenolic fuse bases and carriers have been designed to eliminate the possibility of accidental contact with live metal when fuse carriers are being inserted or withdrawn. Other exhibits will include a representative range of Aeroflex high breaking capacity cartridge fuse-links, a motor starting unit for demonstrating the ability of Aeroflex Brilag fuse-links to withstand the repeated application of motor starting surges, changeover switches and fuse-switches, insulated house service and street lighting fuses, a flameproof unit switchboard, a flameproof distribution board with incoming isolator, and a large capacity isolator and overhead line fuses.



A domestic extractor fan designed for the small office, kitchenette, bathroom, or toilet and produced by Rolco Engineering Ltd.

Wiring Cables

A range of products which includes general wiring cables, covered conductors, cable accessories and 275 kV. paper insulated oil-filled cables, is being exhibited by Pirelli-General Cable Works Ltd. A large joint bay layout will illustrate super-tension activities with jointing demonstrations on a 132 kV. three-core oil-filled cable stop joint. New 1962 products will include a display of a copper tube welding machine used for the manufacture of cables which require continuous screens or sheaths.

Time Switches

Switches, which include models for the automatic control of street lighting, space heating, off peak tariff schedules, electric signs and shop window lighting, as well as switches for industrial and domestic use, will be displayed by the Horstmann Gear Co. Ltd. The full range covers hand wound models (15- and 40-day run), synchronous models, and electrically wound models, with or without spring reserve. New time switches recently introduced by the company include the types 'V' Mark II and 'Q' Mark III models. The former has a capacity at 250 volts of 30 amps. A.C. and the latter is designed principally for the control of multi-tube fluorescent street lighting where two circuits have to be switched on at dusk, one circuit switched off at midnight and the other at dawn.

Convector Heaters

The prototype of a new wall-mounting convector/radiant heater for the 1962-63 heating season will be featured on the stand of Ekco Heating and Electrical Ltd., together with the current range of heating equipment and electric blankets. Designed for locations where combined radiant and convection heating is required, the new Ekco Thermovent Type WMRC heater occupies no floor space and projects only 5¼ ins. from the wall or partition on which it is mounted. Among the other heaters being shown for the first time is the 'Malvern' 3 kW. hearth fire with its coal or log effect; the 'Corona' coal-effect fire in 2 or 3 kW. models; the 'Fandair 2' portable turbo-fan heater with 7-position control giving a choice of fan speeds and degrees of heat; and the 'Sun-dri' collapsible clothes airer/dryer.

Aluminium Rods

A large 'jumbo' coil of aluminium rod produced in the Properzi mill at Alcan Industries' Birmingham works occupies the most prominent position on the stand, giving the key to the main theme of this year's display, which is the range of the company's production resources and its facilities for research and development. A selection of stranded insulated cables, including welding and other flexible cables, will be exhibited. Also on display will be various Noral conductor accessories for transmission and distribution lines (including a 6ft.-long dead-end fitting specially produced for the River Forth crossing), and Noral castings and forgings.

Resistance Heaters

The comprehensive range of Ceramic Embedded Resistance Heaters in strip, ring, cartridge and tubular form made by Geo. Bray and Co. Ltd., will be displayed. Particular reference will be made to their preferred list of 'Chromalox' strip and ring elements. A new product which Bray will show is a ceramic resistor support which can be incorporated in convectors, clothes driers, forced-air fan heaters and similar domestic or industrial appliances. Also on show from the ceramics division of the company will be precision-made ceramic pieces mass-produced to very fine tolerances by auto-die pressing. They find wide use in domestic and industrial appliances ranging from domestic cookers to cathode ray tubes.

Measuring Instruments

The latest in electrical measuring instrument design will be seen on the Nalder Bros. and Thompson Ltd. stand covering moving iron, moving coil (long and short scale), and induction ammeters and voltmeters – wattmeters, varmeters, frequency meters, combined watt/varmeters – power factor indicators, synchroscopes and position indicators in a selection of different case styles which are available as alternatives to the round pressed steel and cast iron cases which have been favoured for many years.

Motor Control Gear

The Electrical Apparatus Co. Ltd., of St. Albans will be displaying A.C. and D.C. manually-operated and fully automatic motor control gear, indicating instruments and accessories, in industrial and flameproof enclosures. Visitors to the stand will also be able to see plug-in type E.A.C. motor control centre which provides centralized grouping of direct-on motor starters combined with maximum adaptability and convenience of maintenance. Cubicle type multi-motor starting equipment will also be displayed, and a section will be devoted to drum and cam operated controllers.

(*Continued on next page*)

Features from Exhibitors' Stands (*Continued*)

Low Cost Automation

Off-peak electric heating, and low-cost automation will be featured on the stand of the Electrical Development Association. Typical examples will be displayed of the leading makes of block storage heaters which use electricity during the night hours, and give out the heat produced during the day. A model will also show how electric floor warming is installed, and the whole will be supported by photographs of a variety of premises utilizing off-peak electric heating. Space will be devoted to a display of the switches and control gear commonly employed in association with off-peak heating schemes.

Solderless Terminals

The Aircraft-Marine Products (Great Britain) Limited stand will feature a big range of new products, a lively demonstration area plus a display of solderless terminals used by aircraft companies the world over. On show for the first time in Britain will be an automatic machine which applies crimped pins and sockets for the company's range of connectors. The machine applies contacts at a rate of 1,500 an hour. Apart from the standard range of over 15,000 different types of solderless terminal, there will be new products on view for the first time. These include multiway plugs and sockets, printed circuit connectors and coaxial plugs and sockets.

Power Cables

The British Insulated Callender's Cables Group of Companies is including in its display tersil, nyvin, efglas and other types of cables which it has supplied to de Havilland's and Vickers-Armstrong's, and which are installed in the Trident and VC 10 jet airlines. The range of exhibits will include overhead conductors, power cables, capacitors, mineral insulated cables, 'Panelec' heating systems, rubber and plastic wiring cables, electrical connectors and a representative selection of cable accessories. A prominent feature on the BICC stand will be a display by the accessories division of a plastic cable distribution system.

Surface Heaters

Electrical surface heaters will be exhibited by Isopad Limited. Large units will be represented in model form, such as electrically heated road tankers, electrically heated storage tanks and process vessels. Special stress will be laid on the application of electric surface heating to complete schemes. Several typical large installations will be described, complete with lay-out drawings, wiring diagrams and mounting instructions, and photographs of complete units.

Reversible A.C. Motors

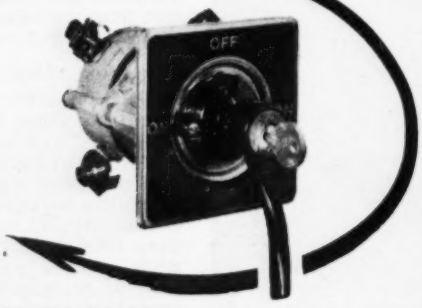
Since the 1961 Exhibition, Mawdsley's Ltd. have completed the development of the Variamm motors. These machines which are built in standard marine A.C. frames give infinitely variable speeds from standstill to 3,000 r.p.m. in both directions of rotation, with constant torque. Among the many possible applications for the Variamm are wire drawing, winding, slitting and reeling, grinding, centrifugal casting and spinning. A 2 b.h.p. machine will be shown running in a demonstration rig, and another will be shown dismantled.

Resilient Plugs

In addition to the varied range of components for printed circuit boards and electronics in general, including the transistor industry, Wire Products and Machine Design Ltd. are manufacturing in the United Kingdom glass to metal seals of varying types, such as the common rectifier 'Top Hat' header and such configurations as TO-5's and TO-18's. Of interest to manufacturers of computers and allied equipment will be the firm's sub-miniature Resilient Plug. This is primarily for use in printed circuit boards, where it is designed to unite various circuits by means of an easily removable plug.

Specify

SANTON



A range of compact and robust packet type rotary switches available for use on voltages up to 600v. A.C. and D.C.

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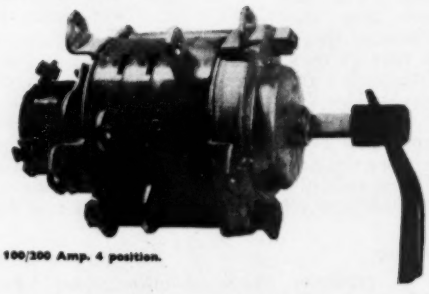
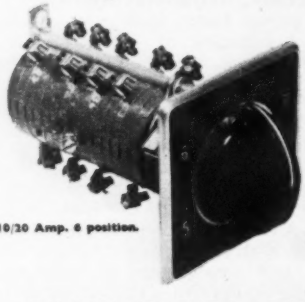


100/200 Amp. 4 position.



10/20 Amp. 6 position.

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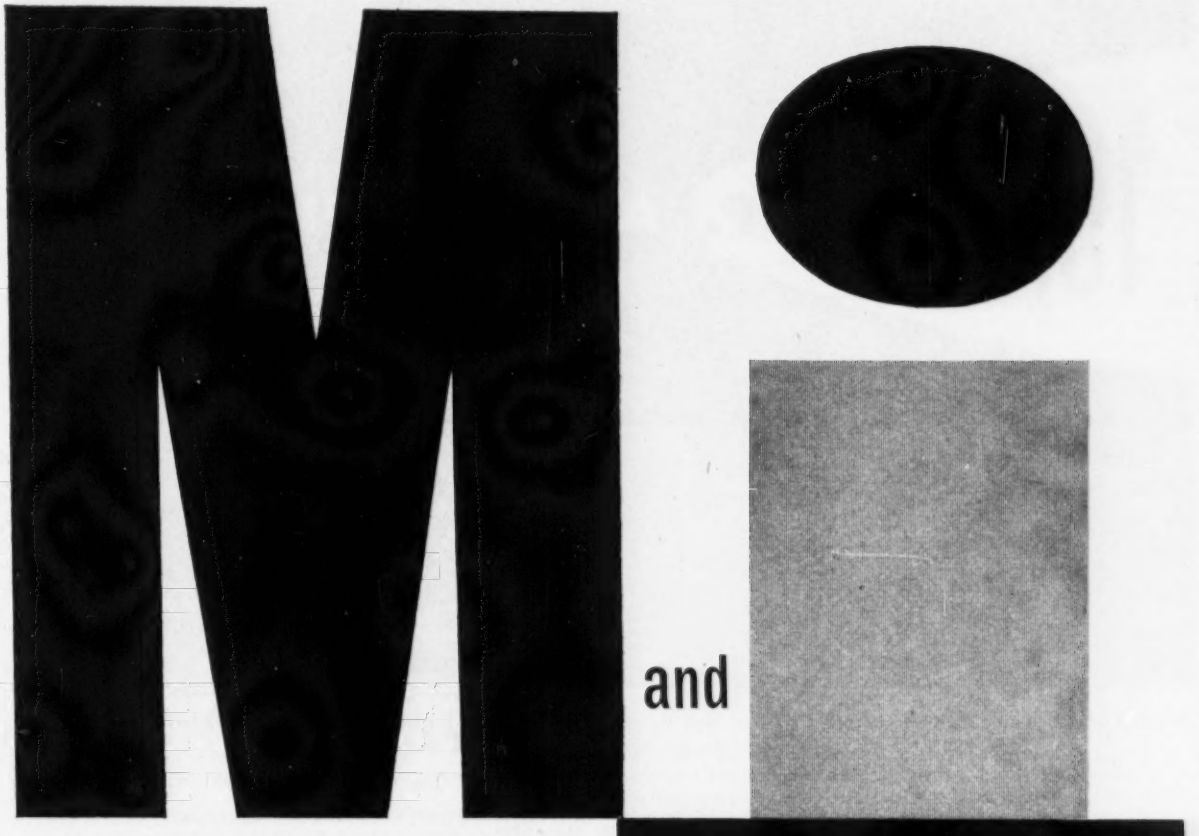

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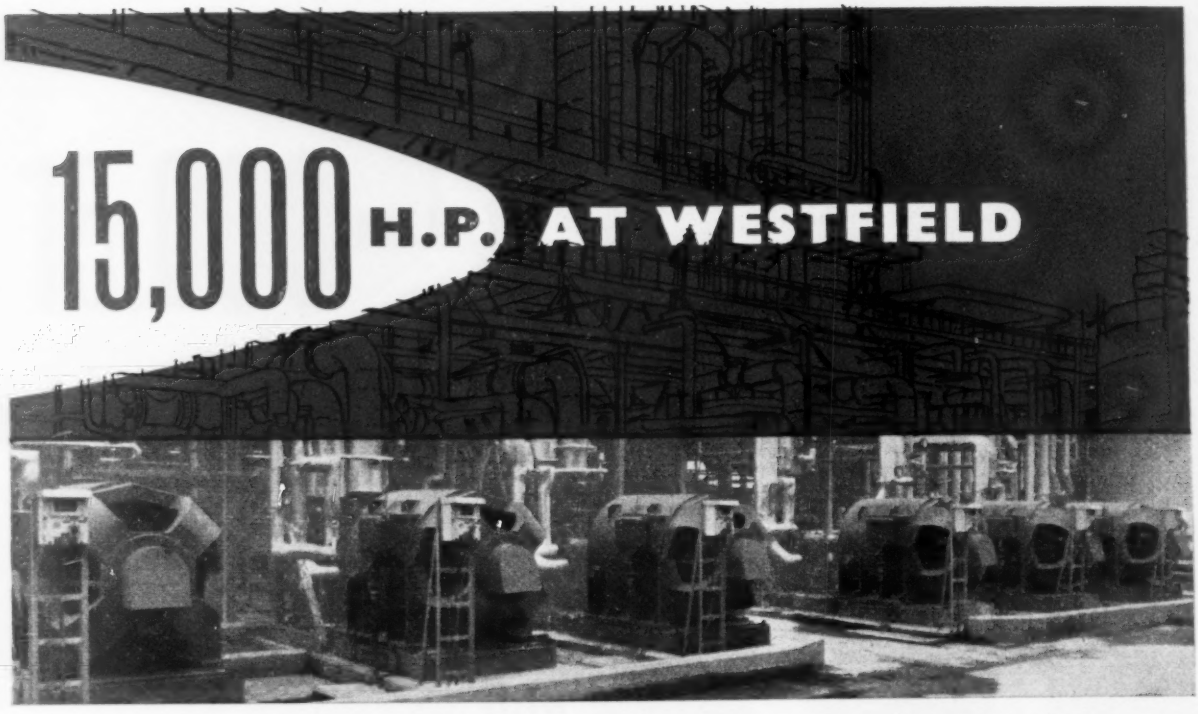
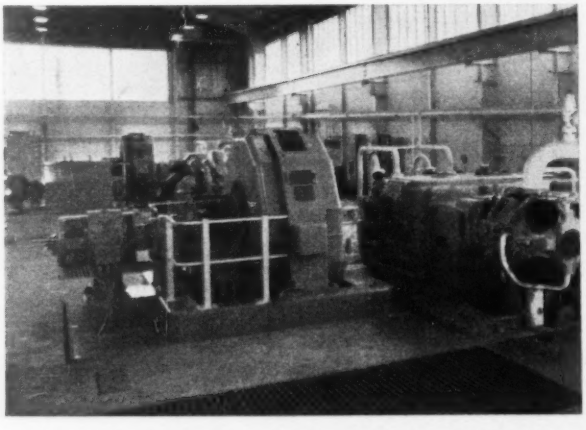


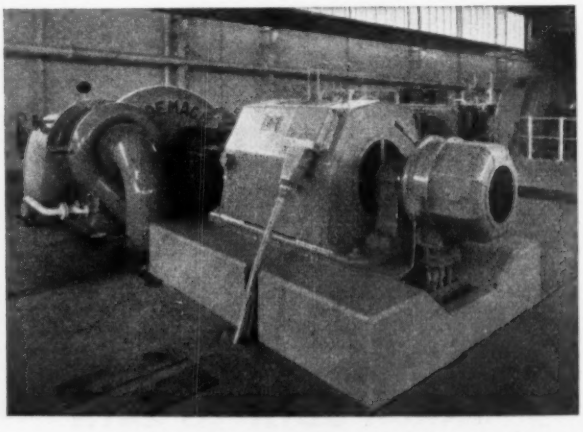
A group of closed-air-circuit weatherproof squirrel-cage induction motors driving carbonate pumps. Of 225 and 350 h.p. at 2950 r.p.m. these machines are direct-on-line started and operate at 3·3 kV.

Bruce Peebles manufactured the majority of the motors for the Scottish Gas Board's "Lurgi-type" high-pressure gasification plant at Westfield, Fife. Many of these motors were supplied to the direct order of Messrs. Humphreys & Glasgow Ltd., who were responsible, as designers and main contractors, for the whole of the Westfield project. The rest of the motors were supplied to the Engineering Division of The British Oxygen Company, Ltd.

Over 220 motors, totalling over 15,000 h.p. and of almost every type and enclosure, were supplied, and amongst the unusually wide variety of motor applications are reciprocating compressors, various types of pumps, fans and boosters, and conveyors. Also supplied were induction generators for process energy recovery, and the control panels for the larger slipring and synchronous induction motors.



One of two 1450 h.p. 375 r.p.m. 3·3 kV screen-protected salient-pole synchronous induction motors driving reciprocating compressors.



One of two 1800 h.p. 1480 r.p.m. 3·3 kV screen-protected slipring induction motors driving turbo-type compressors.

BRUCE PEEBLES & CO. LIMITED EDINBURGH

Trade and Financial Arrangements *(Continued)*

United Kingdom and Israel: Double Taxation

THE COMMISSIONERS of Inland Revenue announce that discussions were held from February 19 to 27, 1962, between representatives of the Board of Inland Revenue of the United Kingdom and Representatives of the Government of Israel to negotiate a new Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation between the two countries. Agreement was reached at the official level, and a draft embodying the terms of the new arrangements was initialled on February 27, 1962. The draft Agreement will now be submitted to the two Governments for approval.

El Salvador and the United States

H.M. EMBASSY in San Salvador reports a General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Related Assistance concluded between the Governments of El Salvador and the United States of America on December 19, 1961. The Agreement was ratified by the Civil-Military Directory of El Salvador on December 27, 1961.

The Agreement does not include any specific programmes of economic or technical assistance, but provides the framework within which such assistance can be given. The Agreement supersedes the previous General Agreement on Technical Co-operation between the two countries signed on April 4, 1952, and the additional agreements listed in paragraph 5 of the present Agreement.

A copy of the official English version of this Agreement may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 729, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 371.)

Morocco and the People's Republic of China

THE JANUARY 1962 issue of the *Note de Documentation*, published by the Moroccan Ministry of Commerce, announced the renewal until September 30, 1962, of the trade agreement between the two countries signed on November 10, 1960.

The list of goods to be exchanged and the quotas agreed remain unchanged.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Local Purchases by the Oil Companies in Iran

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the Iranian Oil Operating Companies intend to place more emphasis than previously on purchase through normal commercial channels in Iran. This has always been the policy wherever possible, but the Iranian Oil Consortium and the National Iranian Oil Company will now gradually increase their application of the policy, which in general relates to the range of those commodities which are normally available on the Iranian market for ordinary civilian consumption.

Regular suppliers to the Oil Companies in Iran will shortly be advised individually of this position. British suppliers of commodities likely to be included under these local purchasing arrangements would now do well therefore to ensure that they have agents in Iran who would be in a position to participate in oil company business and to exploit the opportunities which will be given by this increase in local purchasing. Any British firms who have hitherto participated in this trade but who are not yet represented in Iran are invited to make use of the services of the Board of Trade in making contact with suitable agents.

Any inquiries in relation to this should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2024).

New Lorry Route to Finland and Germany

IT HAS BEEN announced that the Mervienti line of Helsinki will open a new ferry service between Hanko and Travemuende in Germany on June 20, with a carrying capacity of some 125 vehicles.

The new service will shorten the transit time for lorries between Finland and Germany and will also make possible a lorry route between the United Kingdom and Finland. Hitherto it has been necessary not merely to make the cross Channel or North Sea passage, but also the journey over indifferent roads to Aarhus in Jutland, a further sea passage to Halmstad in Sweden and the Stockholm-Turku sea passage. By the new route it will only be necessary to make the Channel or North Sea passage, followed by autobahn nearly all the way to the Baltic and only one further sea passage.

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European Economic Community Rules of Competition

The rules of competition applying to private enterprises in the European Economic Community are contained in Articles 85 to 89 of the Treaty of Rome. The first implementing regulation under Article 87 was published in the* Journal Officiel *of the European Communities on February 21, 1962. The following unofficial translations of the Articles of the Treaty and of the Regulation, are based on those supplied by the Information Service of the European Communities.

ARTICLE 85

1. THE FOLLOWING shall be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market and shall hereby be prohibited: any agreement between enterprises, any decisions by associations of enterprises and any concerted practices which are likely to affect trade between the Member States and which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market, in particular those consisting in:

(*a*) the direct or indirect fixing of purchase or selling prices or of any other trading conditions;

(*b*) the limitation or control of production, markets, technical development or investment;

(*c*) market-sharing or the sharing of sources of supply;

(*d*) the application to parties to transactions of unequal terms in respect of equivalent supplies, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage; or

(*e*) the subjecting of the conclusion of a contract to the acceptance by a party of additional supplies which, either by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract.

2. Any agreements or decisions prohibited pursuant to this Article shall be null and void.

3. Nevertheless, the provisions of paragraph 1 may be declared inapplicable in the case of:

any agreements or classes of agreements between enterprises,

– any decisions or classes of decisions by associations of enterprises, and

any concerted practices or classes of concerted practices which contribute to the improvement of the production or distribution of goods or to the promotion of technical or economic progress while reserving to users an equitable share in the profit resulting therefrom, and which:

(*a*) neither impose on the enterprises concerned any restrictions not indispensable to the attainment of the above objectives;

(*b*) nor enable such enterprises to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial proportion of the goods concerned.

ARTICLE 86

To the extent to which trade between any Member States may be affected thereby, action by one or more enterprises to take improper advantage of a dominant position within the Common Market or within a substantial part of it shall be deemed to be incompatible with the Common Market and shall hereby be prohibited.

Such improper practices may, in particular, consist in:

(*a*) the direct or indirect imposition of any inequitable purchase or selling prices or of any other inequitable trading conditions;

(*b*) the limitation of production, markets or technical development to the prejudice of consumers;

(*c*) the application to parties to transactions of unequal terms in respect of equivalent supplies, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage; or

(*d*) the subjecting of the conclusion of a contract to the acceptance, by a party, of additional supplies which, either by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract.

ARTICLE 87

1. Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, the Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted, shall lay down any appropriate regulations or directives with a view to the application of the principles set out in Articles 85 and 86.

If such provisions have not been adopted within the above-mentioned time-limit, they shall be laid down by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal of the Commission and after the Assembly has been consulted.

2. The provisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be designed, in particular:

(*a*) to ensure observance, by the institution of fines or penalties, of the prohibitions referred to in Article 85, paragraph 1, and in Article 86;

(*b*) to determine the particulars of the application of Article 85, paragraph 3, taking due account of the need, on the one hand, of ensuring effective supervision and, on the other hand, of simplifying administrative control to the greatest possible extent;

(*c*) to specify, where necessary, the scope of application in the various economic sectors of the provisions contained in Articles 85 and 86;

(*d*) to define the respective responsibilities of the Commission and of the Court of Justice in the application of the provisions referred to in this paragraph; and

(*e*) to define the relations between, on the one hand, municipal law and, on the other hand, the provisions contained in this Section or adopted in application of this Article.

ARTICLE 88

Until the date of the entry into force of the provisions adopted in application of Article 87, the authorities of Member States shall, in accordance with their respective municipal law and with the provisions of Article 85, particularly paragraph 3, and of Article 86, rule upon the admissibility of any understanding and upon any improper advantage taken of a dominant position in the Common Market.

ARTICLE 89

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 88, the Commission shall, upon taking up its duties, ensure the application of such principles laid down in Articles 85 and 86. It shall, at the request of a Member State or *ex officio* investigate, in conjunction with the competent authorities of the Member States which shall lend it their assistance, any alleged infringement of the above-mentioned principles. If it finds that such infringement has taken place, it shall propose appropriate means for bringing it to an end.

2. If such infringement continues, the Commission shall, by means of a reasoned decision, confirm the existence of such infringement of the principles. The Commission may publish its decision and may authorise Member States to take the necessary measures, of which it shall determine the conditions and particulars, to remedy the situation.

Regulation No. 17

FIRST IMPLEMENTING REGULATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLES 85 AND 86 OF THE TREATY

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

NOTING the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and especially Article 87 thereof:

NOTING the Commission's proposal,

NOTING the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

NOTING the opinion of the European Parliament,

CONSIDERING that in order to establish a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market, it is necessary to provide for the uniform and balanced application of Articles 85 and 86 in the Member States:

CONSIDERING that in determining the particulars of the application of Article 85 paragraph 3, due account must be taken of the need, on the one hand, of ensuring effective supervision and, on the other hand, of simplifying administrative control to the greatest possible extent;

CONSIDERING that it therefore appears necessary to make it in principle obligatory for enterprises wishes to invoke Article 85, paragraph 3, to notify the Commission of their agreements, decisions and concerted practices;

CONSIDERING however that such agreement, decisions and concerted practices are probably very numerous and cannot therefore be examined at the same time and that a number of them have special features which may make them less of a threat to the development of the Common Market;

CONSIDERING that there is consequently a need to establish provisionally a more flexible system for certain categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices, without prejudging, however, the question of their validity under Article 85;

CONSIDERING, moreover, that it may be in the interest of enterprises to know whether the agreements, decisions or concerted practices in which they participate, or are contemplating participation, are likely to lay them open to action by the Commission under Article 85, paragraph 1, or Article 86;

CONSIDERING that in order to secure the uniform application of Articles 85 and 86 in the Common Market, it is necessary to fix the rules under which the Commission, working in close and constant liaison with the competent authorities in the Member States, can take the measures necessary for the application of the said Articles;

CONSIDERING that, for this purpose, the Commission must have the co-operation of the competent authorities in the Member States and be empowered, over the whole Common Market area, to require information and take the necessary steps to bring to light the existence of any agreement, decision or concerted practice prohibited by Article 85, paragraph 1, and abuse of a dominant position prohibited by Article 86;

CONSIDERING that if the Commission is to carry out its task of watching over the implementations of the Treaty it must be empowered to address to enterprises or associations of enterprises recommendations and decisions designed to put an end to infringements of Articles 85 and 86;

CONSIDERING that compliance with Articles 85 and 86 and the fulfilment of obligations imposed on enterprises and associations of enterprises under the present Regulation must be enforceable by means of fines and penalties;

CONSIDERING that it is desirable to confirm the right of the enterprises concerned to be heard by the Commission, that it is desirable to give third parties whose interests may be affected by a decision the prior opportunity to submit their comments, and that it is desirable to ensure that the decisions taken are published to a substantial extent;

CONSIDERING that all decisions taken by the Commission under the present Regulation will be subject to review by the Court of Justice under the conditions defined in the Treaty, and that it is moreover desirable to confer on the Court of Justice, under Article 172 full jurisdiction in respect of decisions by which the Commission imposes fines or penalties;

CONSIDERING that the present Regulation can enter into force without prejudice to any other provisions which may be adopted later under Article 87;

HAS APPROVED THE PRESENT REGULATION;

Article 1

Basic provision

The agreements, decisions and concerted practices referred to in Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty and any abuse of a dominant position on the market within the meaning of Article 86 of the Treaty shall be prohibited, no prior decision to this effect being required; Articles 6, 7 and 23 of the present Regulation shall not be affected by this provision.

Article 2

Negative clearance

At the request of the enterprises or associations of enterprises concerned, the Commission may find that, according to the information it has obtained, there are, under Article 85, paragraph 1, or Article 86 of the Treaty, no grounds for it to intervene with respect to an agreement, decision or practice.

Article 3

Ending of infringements

1. If, acting on request or *ex officio*, the Commission finds that an enterprise or association of enterprises is infringing Article 85 or Article 86 of the Treaty, it can by means of a decision oblige the enterprises or associations of enterprises concerned to put an end to the said infringement.
2. A request to this effect may be submitted by:
   (*a*) Member States
   (*b*) Natural and legal persons and associations of persons, who show a justified interest.
3. Without prejudice to the other provisions of the present Regulation, the Commission, before taking the decision mentioned in paragraph 1, may address to the enterprises or associations of enterprises concerned recommendations designed to put an end to the infringement.

Article 4

Notification of new agreements, decisions and practices

1. The Commission shall be notified of any agreements, decisions or concerted practices referred to in Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty which have come into being after the entry into force of the present Regulation and for which those concerned wish to invoke Article 85, paragraph 3. As long as such notification has not taken place, no decision applying Article 85, paragraph 3, may be rendered.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not be applicable to agreements, decisions and concerted practices where:
   (i) enterprises of only one Member State take part and where such agreements, decisions and practices involve neither imports nor exports between Member States;
   (ii) only two enterprises take part and the sole effect of these agreements is:
      (*a*) to restrict the freedom of one party to the contract to fix prices or condition of trading for the resale of goods which have been acquired from the other party to the contract, or
      (*b*) to impose on an acquirer or user of industrial property rights – particularly patents, utility models, registered designs or trade marks – or on the person entitled, under a contract, to acquire or use manufacturing processes or knowledge relating to the utilization or application of industrial techniques, restraint on the exercise of those rights.
   (iii) their sole object is:
      (*a*) the development or the uniform application of standards and types
      (*b*) joint research to improve techniques, provided that the result is accessible to all parties and that each of them can exploit it.

The Commission may be notified of such agreements, decisions and practices.

Article 5

Notification of existing agreements, decisions and practices

1. The Commission must be notified before August 1, 1962, of any agreements, decisions and concerted practices referred to in Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty which are already in existence at the date of entry into force of the present Regulation and in respect of which those concerned wish to invoke

(*Continued on next page*)

Article 85, paragraph 3.

2. Paragraph 1 is not applicable where the said agreements, decisions and concerted practices fall within the categories referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 4; the Commission may be notified of these.

Article 6

Decisions applying Article 85, paragraph 3

1. When the Commission issues a decision applying Article 85, paragraph 3, it shall indicate the date from which the decision shall take effect. This date shall not be prior to the date of notification.
2. The second sentence of paragraph 1 shall not be applicable to the agreements, decisions and concerted practices referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and Article 5, paragraph 2, nor to those which are referred to in Article 5, paragraph 1, and of which the Commission has been notified within the time-limit fixed therein.

Article 7

Special provisions for existing agreements, decisions and practices

1. Where agreements, decisions and concerted practices already in existence at the date of the entry into force of the present Regulation and notified before August 1, 1962, do not meet the requirements of Article 85, paragraph 3, of the Treaty, and where the enterprises and associations of enterprises concerned put an end to them or modify them so that they no longer fall under the prohibition laid down in Article 85, paragraph 1, or so that they then meet the requirements of Article 85, paragraph 3, the prohibition laid down in Article 85, paragraph 1, shall be applicable only for a period fixed by the Commission. A decision by the Commission pursuant to the foregoing sentence cannot be invoked against enterprises or associations of enterprises which have not given their express assent to the notification.
2. Paragraph 1 shall be applicable to agreements, decisions and concerted practices which are already in existence at the date of the entry into force of the present Regulation and which fall within the categories referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, provided that notification shall have taken place before January 1, 1964.

Article 8

Period of validity and revoking of decisions applying Article 85, paragraph 3

1. A decision applying Article 85, paragraph 3, of the Treaty shall be granted for a specified period and may have certain conditions and stipulations attached.
2. The decision may be renewed on request provided that the conditions for applying Article 85, paragraph 3, of the Treaty continue to be fulfilled.
3. The Commission may revoke or alter its decision or prohibit those concerned from taking certain courses of action:
   (*a*) where the *de facto* situation has changed with respect to a factor essential in the granting of the decision;
   (*b*) where those concerned infringe a stipulation attached to the decision;
   (*c*) where the decision is based on false information or has been obtained fraudulently; or
   (*d*) where those concerned abuse the exemption from the provisions of Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty granted to them by the decision.

In the cases covered by sub-paragraphs (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), the decision can also be revoked with retroactive effect.

Article 9

Competence

1. Subject to review of its decision by the Court of Justice, the Commission shall have sole competence to declare Article 85, paragraph 1, inapplicable pursuant to Article 85, paragraph 3, of the Treaty.
2. The Commission shall have competence to apply Article 85, paragraph 1, and Article 86 of the Treaty, even if the time-limits for notification laid down in Article 5, paragraph 1, and Article 7, paragraph 2, have not expired.
3. As long as the Commission has not initiated any procedure pursuant to Articles 2, 3 or 6, the authorities of the Member States shall remain competent to apply Article 85, paragraph 1, and Article 86 in accordance with Article 88 of the Treaty, even if the time-limits for notification laid down in Article 5, paragraph 1, and Article 7 have not expired.

Article 10

Liaison with the authorities of the Member States

1. The Commission shall transmit without delay to the competent authorities of the Member States copies of the requests, applications and notifications together with copies of the most important documents which have been sent to it with the purpose of establishing the existence of infringements of Article 85 or Article 86 of the Treaty, or with the purpose of obtaining negative clearance or a decision applying Article 85, paragraph 3.
2. It shall carry out the procedures mentioned in paragraph 1 in close and constant liaison with the competent authorities of the Member States; and these authorities may submit their views on the said procedures.
3. A Consultative Committee on Cartels and Monopolies shall be consulted prior to any decision consequent upon a course of procedure referred to in paragraph 1 and prior to any decision concerning the renewal, the alteration or the revocation of a decision applying Article 85, paragraph 3, of the Treaty.
4. The Consultative Committee shall be composed of officials competent in the field of cartels and monopolies. Each Member State shall appoint one official to represent it, who, if he is prevented from attending, may be replaced by another official.
5. The consultation shall take place at a joint meeting called by the Commission; the session shall take place fourteen days at the earliest after dispatch of the convocation letter. This letter shall be accompanied by an exposition of the case to be considered, indicating the most important documents, and a preliminary draft of the decision shall be enclosed.
6. The Consultative Committee may render an opinion even if some members are absent and have not been replaced by another official. The result of the consultation shall be set out in a written statement which shall be attached to the draft of the decision. It shall not be made public.

Article 11

Requests for information

1. In the execution of the duties assigned to it by Article 89 and by provisions pursuant to Article 87 of the Treaty, the Commission shall have power to seek all necessary information from the Governments and competent authorities of the Member States as well as from enterprises and associations of enterprises.
2. When sending a request for information to an enterprise or association of enterprises, the Commission shall at the same time address a copy of this request to the competent authority in the Member State in the territory of which the principal place of business of the enterprise or the association of enterprises is situated.
3. In its request the Commission shall indicate the legal basis and the purpose of the same, and the penalties for supplying false information laid down in Article 15, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*b*).
4. Information must be supplied on request by the owners of the enterprises or by their representatives and, in the case of legal persons, or companies or of associations without legal personality, by the persons responsible for representing them according to the law or the memorandum or articles of association.
5. Where the enterprise or association of enterprises does not supply the information required within the time-limit set by the Commission, or supplies incomplete information, the Commission's request for information shall be made by means of a decision. This decision shall specify the information requested,

fix an appropriate time-limit within which it is to be supplied and specify the sanctions applicable under Article 15, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*b*), and under Article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*c*), and shall indicate that there is a right to institute proceedings against the decision before the Court of Justice.

6. The Commission shall at the same time send a copy of its decision to the competent authority of the Member State in the territory of which the principal place of business of the enterprise or association of enterprises is situated.

Article 12

Inquiries by economic sectors

1. If in any sector of the economy the trend of trade between Member States, price movements, inflexibility of prices or other circumstances suggest that in the economic sector concerned competition is being restricted or distorted within the Common Market, the Commission may decide to conduct a general inquiry in the course of which it may request enterprises in the sector concerned to supply the information necessary for giving effect to the principles laid down in Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty and for carrying out the tasks entrusted to the Commission.
2. The Commission may in particular request any enterprise or group of enterprises in the sector concerned to communicate to it all agreements, decisions and concerted practices which are exempted from notification by virtue of Article 4, paragraph 2, and Article 5, paragraph 2.
3. When making inquiries as provided for in paragraph 2, the Commission shall also request enterprises or groups of enterprises whose size suggest that they occupy a dominant position within the Common Market or within a substantial part thereof to supply any particulars relating to the structure of the enterprises and to the conduct of their affairs necessary to appraise their situation in the light of Article 86 of the Treaty.
4. Article 10, paragraphs 3 to 6, and Articles 11, 13 and 14 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 13

Investigations by authorities of the Member States

1. At the request of the Commission, the competent authorities of the Member States shall carry out the investigations which the Commission considers necessary under Article 14, paragraph 1, or which it has ordered by a decision taken pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 3. The employees of the competent authorities of the Member States carrying out this investigation shall exercise their powers on production of a written warrant issued by the competent authority of the Member State in the territory of which the investigation is to be carried out. This warrant shall indicate the subject and the purpose of the inquiry.
2. The employees of the Commission may, at its request or at that of the competent authority of the Member State in the territory of which the investigation is to be made, assist the employees of this authority in the execution of their duties.

Article 14

Investigating powers of the Commission

1. In execution of the duties assigned to it by Article 89 and by provisions laid down pursuant to Article 87 of the Treaty, the Commission may conduct all necessary investigations into the affairs of enterprises and associations of enterprises.

   To this end the employees authorized by the Commission shall be vested with the following powers:

   (*a*) to examine the books and other business documents;

   (*b*) to make copies of, or extracts from the same;

   (*c*) to ask for verbal explanations on the spot;

   (*d*) to have access to all premises, land and vehicles of enterprises.
2. The employees authorized by the Commission for these investigations shall exercise their powers on production of a written warrant stating the nature and purpose of the inquiry and the penalties provided for in Article 15, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*c*), in the event of incomplete submission of the books or other business documents required. The Commission shall, in good time, advise the competent authority of the Member State in the territory of which the investigation is to take place, of this investigation, stating the name and office of the authorized employee.
3. The enterprises and associations of enterprises must submit to the investigations which the Commission has ordered by means of a decision. The decision shall state the subject and purpose of the inquiry, fix the date when it is to begin and call attention to the sanctions provided for under Article 15, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*c*), and Article 16, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (*d*), and shall indicate that there is a right to institute proceedings against the decision before the Court of Justice.
4. The Commission shall take the decisions referred to in paragraph 3 after consulting the competent authority of the Member State in the territory of which the investigation is to be carried out.
5. The employees of the competent authority of the Member State in the territory of which the investigation is to be carried out may, at the request of this authority or of the Commission, lend assistance to the Commission's employees in the performance of their duties.
6. Where an enterprise resists an investigation ordered pursuant to the present Article, the Member State concerned shall lend the employees authorized by the Commission the assistance necessary to enable them to carry out their investigation. The Member State shall, after consulting the Commission, take the necessary measures for this purpose before October 1, 1962.

Article 15

Fines

1. The Commission may by means of a decision impose on enterprises or associations of enterprises fines of from one hundred to five thousand units of account, where, wilfully or through negligence:

   (*a*) they supply false or misleading information in an application submitted pursuant to Article 2 or in a notification made pursuant to Articles 4 and 5;

   (*b*) they supply false information in reply to a request made pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 3 or 5, or to Article 12, or do not supply information within a time-limit fixed by a decision taken under Article 11, paragraph 5; or

   (*c*) they submit in incomplete form, on the occasion of investigations carried out under Article 13 or Article 14, the books or other business documents required, or decline to submit to an investigation ordered by means of a decision taken pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 3.
2. The Commission may by means of a decision impose on enterprises and associations of enterprises fines of from a minimum of one thousand to a maximum of one million units of account; this last figure may be increased to 10 per cent. of the turnover of the preceding business year of each of the enterprises having taken part in the infringement where these enterprises, wilfully or through negligence:

   (*a*) have infringed the provisions of Article 85, paragraph 1, or of Article 86 of the Treaty, or

   (*b*) have infringed a stipulation made under Article 8, paragraph 1.

   In determining the amount of the fine the duration of the infringement shall be considered in addition to its gravity.
3. Article 10, paragraphs 3 to 6, shall apply.
4. The decisions taken under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall have no penal character.
5. The fines provided for in paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (*a*), may not be imposed for actions taking place:

   (*a*) after the notification to the Commission and prior to its decision regarding the application of Article 85, paragraph 3, of the Treaty, insofar as these actions do not go beyond the limits of the activity described in the notification;

   (*b*) prior to the notification of, and within the framework of the agreements, decisions and concerted practices existing at the date of entry into force of the present Regulation.

(*Continued on next page*)

provided that this notification has been made within the time-limits laid down in Article 5, paragraph 1, and Article 7, paragraph 2.

6. Paragraph 5 shall not apply once the Commission has informed the enterprises concerned that after a preliminary examination it considers that the conditions of Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty have been fulfilled and that application of Article 85, paragraph 3, is not warranted.

Article 16
Penalties

1. The Commission may by means of a decision impose on enterprises or associations of enterprises penalties of from fifty to one thousand units of account per day of delay, reckoning from the date fixed in its decision, in order to oblige them:
   (*a*) to put an end to an infringement of Article 85 or Article 86 of the Treaty in conformity with a decision taken pursuant to Article 3;
   (*b*) to discontinue any action prohibited under Article 8, paragraph 3;
   (*c*) to supply completely and truthfully any information which it has requested by a decision taken under Article 11, paragraph 5;
   (*d*) to submit to any investigation it has ordered by a decision taken pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 3.
2. When the enterprises or associations of enterprises have fulfilled the obligation which it was the object of the penalty to enforce, the Commission may fix the final amount of the penalty at a figure lower than that which would result from the initial decision.
3. Article 10, paragraphs 3 to 6, shall apply.

Article 17
Review by the Court of Justice

The Court of Justice shall have full jurisdiction within the meaning of Article 172 of the Treaty to adjudicate on proceedings instituted against the decisions by which the Commission has fixed a fine or a penalty; it may cancel, reduce or increase the fine or the penalty imposed.

Article 18
Unit of account

For the purposes of Articles 15 to 17 the unit of account shall be that adopted for drawing up the budget of the Community in accordance with Articles 207 and 209 of the Treaty.

Article 19
Hearing of the parties concerned and of third parties

1. Before taking decisions as provided for in Articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16, the Commission shall give the enterprises or associations of enterprises concerned an opportunity to express their views on the points objected to which have been taken into consideration by the Commission.
2. So far as the Commission or the competent authorities of the Member States consider it necessary, they may also hear other natural or legal persons or associations of persons. If natural or legal persons or associations of persons who can show that they have a sufficient interest ask to be heard, their request shall be granted.
3. When the Commission intends to give negative clearance pursuant to Article 2 or to render a decision applying Article 85, paragraph 3, of the Treaty, it shall publish the essential content of the application or notification, inviting all interested third parties to submit their observations within a time-limit which it shall fix and which shall not be less than one month. Publication shall respect the justified interest of enterprises that their business secrets should not be divulged.

Article 20
Professional secrets

1. Information gathered pursuant to Articles 11, 12, 13 and 14 may not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was requested.
2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 19 and 21, the Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States as well as their officials and other employees may not disclose matters which have come to their knowledge through the application of the present Regulation and which by their nature are professional secrets.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not hinder the publication of general surveys or reviews not containing information relating to particular enterprises or associations of enterprises.

Article 21
Publication of decisions

1. The Commission shall publish the decisions which it takes pursuant to Articles 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8.
2. The publication shall name the parties concerned and give the essential content of the decisions; the justified interest of the enterprises that their business secrets should not be divulged shall be respected.

Article 22
Special provisions

1. The Commission shall submit to the Council proposals to the effect that certain categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and Article 5, paragraph 2, should be subject to the notification provided for in Articles 4 and 5.
2. Within one year from the entry into force of the present Regulation the Council shall examine, on a proposal of the Commission, the special provisions which might be made by derogation from the provisions contained in this Regulation with respect to agreements, decisions and concerted practices referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and Article 5, paragraph 2.

Article 23
Transitional system applicable to decisions taken by Member States' authorities

1. Agreements, decisions and concerted practices referred to in Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty to which, before the entry into force of this Regulation, the competent authority of a Member State has declared Article 85, paragraph 1 to be inapplicable pursuant to Article 85, paragraph 3, shall not be subject to the notification provided for in Article 5. The decision of the competent authority of the Member State shall be considered a decision within the meaning of Article 6; its validity shall expire at the latest on the date which the said authority has fixed, but may not exceed a duration of three years reckoned from the entry into force of the present Regulation. Article 8, paragraph 3, shall apply.
2. The Commission shall decide in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2, in regard to applications for renewal of the decisions referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 24
Implementing provisions

The Commission shall have authority to lay down implementing provisions concerning the form, content and other details of applications submitted pursuant to Articles 2 and 3 and of the notification provided for in Articles 4 and 5, and to lay down those concerning the hearings provided for in Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2.

The present Regulation shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each Member State.

Exporters

THE services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and Import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Tariff Changes and Modifications

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of September 8, 1961 (page 543), reported certain modifications to the **Common Tariff** of the European Economic Community as published by them early in 1961. The *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities of January 15, 1962, published the text of a Decision of the Council of the European Economic Community making some further modifications to the Common Tariff i.e., the tariff to be applied eventually on imports into the Community of goods from countries not members of the Community. The Community as at January 1, 1962, have already taken the first step towards alignment of the individual national tariffs with this tariff.

A translation is given below of the three tables attached to the Decree setting out these modifications, some of which are textual amendments only to clarify the classification.

Table A

(1) Paragraph (a) of Note 1 of Chapter 9 is to be replaced by the following:

(a) Mixtures of two or more of the products falling within the same heading are to be classified in that heading and, if that heading is sub-divided into sub-headings, in that one of those sub-headings relating to the constituent liable to the highest rate of duty, which will be applied to the whole mixture.

(2) The list of tropical woods shown in the complementary note to Chapter 44 is to be modified as follows:

Standard Commercial Name	Other Commercial Names	Scientific Name
Abura – Obeche (unchanged)	Unchanged	Unchanged.
Ozigo	Assia	Dacryodes buettneri. Pachylobus buettneri.
Padouk	Unchanged	Unchanged.
Safukala	Mouganga	Dacryodes pubescens. Pachylobus pubescens.
Sapele – Wenge (unchanged)	Unchanged	Dacryodes heterotricha. Unchanged.

(3) Tariff headings 09.10, 15.07, 25.01, 47.02, 68.13, 84.55 and 84.63 are to be modified as shown below:

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
		Per cent.
09.10	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves, other spices:	
	A. Thyme:	
	I. Neither crushed nor ground	14
	II. (Unchanged.)	
	B. (Unchanged.)	
	C. Saffron:	
	I. Neither crushed nor ground	16
	II. Crushed or ground	19
	D. & E. (Unchanged.)	
15.07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:	
	A. (Unchanged.)	
	B. Other oils:	
	I. Intended for technical or industrial uses other than the manufacture of foodstuffs:	
	(a) Castor oil:	
	(i) Intended for the production of amino-undecanoic acid for the manufacture of synthetic textile fibres or artificial plastic materials (a)	Free
	(ii) (Unchanged.)	
	(b) (Unchanged.)	
	II. (Unchanged.)	
	Note (a) Keeping the existing note.	
25.01	Common salt (including rock salt, sea salt and table salt); pure sodium chloride, salt liquors, salt sea water:	
	A. Common salt, including rock salt, sea salt and table salt, whether or not in aqueous solution:	
	I. to III. (Unchanged.)	
	B. Pure sodium chloride, whether or not in aqueous solution	16 U.C. per 1,000 kg.
	C. (Unchanged.)	
47.02	Waste paper and paperboard: scrap articles of paper or of paperboard, fit only for use in paper making:	
	A. Waste paper and paperboard:	
	I. Obviously fit only for use in papermaking	Free
	II. Other:	
	(a) Rendered fit only for use in paper-making (a)	Free
	(b) (Unchanged.)	
	Note (a) Keeping the existing note.	
68.13	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof (for example, asbestos board, thread and fabric; asbestos clothing, asbestos jointing) reinforced or not, other than goods falling within heading No. 68.14; mixtures with a basis of asbestos and mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate, and articles of such mixtures:	
	A. (Unchanged.)	
	B. Articles of asbestos:	
	I. Paving, hearth and wall tiles with a basis of asbestos and added fillers and binders other than cement or artificial plastic materials	20
	II. & III (Unchanged).	
	C. (Unchanged.)	
84.55	Parts and accessories (other than covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within headings No. 84.51, 84.52, 84.53 or 84.54:	
	A. (Unchanged.)	
	B. Parts of statistical machines of a kind operated in conjunction with punched cards, of accounting machines operated in conjunction with similar cards and of auxiliary machines for use with such machines (change in French text)	10
	C. (Unchanged.)	
84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears) fly-wheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings:	
	A. Crank shafts and cam shafts, for engines of sub-heading No. 84.06 A	19
	B. (Unchanged.)	

Table B

Tariff headings Nos. 38.19, 41.03, 41.04, 44.05 and 49.11 are to be modified as shown below:

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
		Per cent.
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included: residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:	
	A. to E. (Unchanged.)	
	F. Mixed alkylbenzenes or alkylnaphthalenes	13
	(The existing sub-headings F. to P. become sub-headings G. to Q. respectively.)	
41.03	Sheep and lamb skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08:	
	A. Of Indian cross-bred sheep and goats, simply vegetable-tanned, whether or not prepared, but obviously not suitable without further treatment for the manufacture of articles of leather	Free
	B. (Unchanged.)	

(*Continued on next page*)

Total assets exceed Rls.2,976,846,929

BANK BAZARGANI IRAN

Capital Rls. 200,000,000

Conducts all classes of domestic and foreign business. The Foreign Department in Teheran and Representative Offices abroad will welcome enquiries.

Head Office: TEHERAN, IRAN. Representative Offices: London - 91 Moorgate, E.C.2. Monarch 8425/6. Hamburg - 10 Bleichenbrücke, 344626/7.

European Economic Community (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
41.04	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within headings No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08:	
	A. Of Indian goats, simply vegetable-tanned, whether or not prepared, but obviously not suitable without further treatment for the manufacture of articles of leather	Free
	B. (Unchanged.)	
44.05	Wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm.:	
	A. (Unchanged.)	
	B. Other:	
	I. Small boards or slats of a length of not less than 90 mm. nor more than 210 mm., a thickness of more than 5 mm., but not more than 8 mm., and a width of not less than 21 mm. or more than 80 mm.	Free
	II. Wood of coniferous species of a length of 125 cm. or less and a thickness of less than 12·5 mm.	13
	III. Not specified	Free
	C. To be deleted.	
49.11	Other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs:	
	A. Unfolded sheets, bearing only illustrations or engravings with no text or caption, intended for ordinary editions (a)	Free
	B. Other	16
	(Note (a): Classification in this sub-heading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.)	

Table C

Tariff headings Nos. 08.02 and 53.11 are to be modified as shown below:

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
		Per cent.
08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:	
	A. Oranges:	
	From April 1 to October 15	15
	From October 16 to March 31	20
	B. to E. (Unchanged.)	
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool or of fine animal hair:	
	A. (Unchanged.)	
	B. Other	18

Manufactured Tobacco

The Council of Ministers of the Community at their meeting on February 5 and 6 decided on the rates in the Common Tariff applicable to manufactured tobacco; these are as follows:

Common Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
		Per cent.
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:	
	A. Cigarettes	180
	B. Cigars and cigarillos	80
	C. Smoking tobacco	180
	D. Chewing tobacco and snuff	100
	E. Tobacco powder	40
	F. Tobacco compressed or liquored, for making snuff	40
	G. Tobacco extracts and essences, including tobacco water; agglomerated tobacco in leaf form; other	40

Tariffs between Member States

The *Board of Trade Journal* of December 30, 1960, set out the conditions under which goods passing between member States of the European Economic Community would qualify for the benefits of the tariff reductions or quota increases between member States. In the case of goods produced partly or wholly in a member State from products originating in a state not a member of the Community (whether imported directly or through another member State), on which a full or partial drawback or remission of customs dues or charges had been allowed on the products the goods produced therefrom qualify for the tariff and quota benefits only if one of the following conditions apply:

(i) that the products originating in a state not a member of the Community were first imported by another member State where customs dues or charges, with no full or partial drawback, were levied upon them.

(ii) that the goods have been subject to collection in the member State of manufacture of a levy at a rate equal to a percentage of the import duty in the Common Tariff relating to the incorporated products.

The *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities of February 17, 1962, reports the text of a Decision of the Commission of the E.E.C., dated December 20, 1961, raising the rate of levy referred to under (ii) above from 25 per cent., the rate applicable in 1961, to 35 per cent. as from January 1, 1962, until further notice.

This increase has been brought about by reason of the fact that on January 1, 1962, a further 10 per cent. reduction was made in the import tariffs on goods passing between member States, bringing the reductions achieved at that date within the Community, on the base-date duties at January 1, 1957, to 40 per cent. for industrial goods and 30 per cent. or 35 per cent. for agricultural products according to whether they are free from or subject to quantitative import restrictions.

FRANCE

Duty Quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 27, 1962, announced arrangements for the import of the following goods, free of Customs duty, within the limits of quotas during the year 1962.

(a) Vanadium Pentoxide

A quota of 500 metric tons has been established for the duty-free entry of vanadium pentoxide (vanadium anhydride) intended for the manufacture of ferro-alloys (Tariff No. 28-28 G (I)).

Imports must be effected under certificates endorsed by the Ministere de l'Industrie, La Direction des Industries Chimiques, 66 Rue de Bellechasse, Paris, 7.

(b) Newsprint

A quota of 60,000 metric tons has been established for the duty-free entry of newsprint (Tariff No. 48-01 A).

Imports must be effected under certificates endorsed by the Ministere de l'Industrie, La Direction des Industries Diverses et des Textiles, 42 Rue la Boetie, Paris, 7.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Assimilation Levy on Fondant Paste

BY AN ORDINANCE of February 27, 1962, an assimilation levy has been placed on imports of fondant paste, including dried fondant paste, (tariff heading 17.04 C II) into the Federal Republic of Germany as from March 1, 1962. The general rate of assimilation levy, which is chargeable in addition to the normal customs duties, is DM.35·42 per 100 kilogrammes. On presentation of a certificate of origin on the orders of the Federal Minister of Finance, fondant paste manufactured in Italy, Luxembourg or the Netherlands is not subject to assimilation levy and fondant paste manufactured in Belgium or France is subject to an assimilation levy of DM.30·30 per 100 kilogrammes. The *ad valorem* customs duties are levied on the value of the goods plus the assimilation levy and turnover equalization tax is levied on the value of the goods, plus assimilation levy, plus customs duty, plus excise duty on the sugar content.

BENELUX

Excise Duty Modifications of Manufactured Tobacco

RECENT Decrees issued by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments reduce excise duty rates in respect of both home-produced and imported manufactured tobaccos.

The decrees came into force on January 1, 1962.

The full text of the above-mentioned decrees (in French and Dutch respectively) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extn. 386 or 387).

ITALY

Global Quota for Cork

THE ITALIAN MINISTER for Foreign Trade in Circular No. 553286 A.G.135 of February 7; has announced the opening of global quotas of 25,000 quintals of unworked cork, and 30,000 quintals of cork for pulverizing ('sugherone', 'sugheraccio', cuttings and waste cork under item 45.01) for the period January 1 to December 31, 1962, to be operated in two equal six-monthly allocations.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Review of Import Duties

THE INDUSTRIAL Development Authority in the Irish Republic have announced that by direction of the Minister for Industry and Commerce, they will undertake a review in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement of 1938 as amended in 1948 and 1960, of the undermentioned Customs duties on the importation of goods of United Kingdom origin as described below:

Tariff Reference No.	Articles Liable	Rate of Duty
		Per cent. ad valorem
14/1	Casein, Cellulose Ester, Synthetic Resin, etc., Manufactures, Group I:	
	Articles (other than an article which is, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioners, a toy) of any of the following descriptions made wholly or mainly of any material which is composed wholly or partly of any cellulose ester, or of casein, or of any substance which is, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioners, a synthetic resin or a substance of a like nature to synthetic resin, that is to say:	
	(a) Cups.	33⅓
	(b) Saucers.	
	(c) Plates.	
	(d) Goblets.	
	(e) Containers for salt, pepper and mustard, or any of them.	
	(f) Egg-cups and egg stands.	
	(g) Spoons.	
	(h) Napkin or serviette rings.	
	(j) Screw caps for bottles or for jars.	
	(k) Salad servers.	
	(l) Milk-jugs and cream-jugs.	
	(m) Sugar basins.	
	(n) Door finger-plates.	
	(o) Trays of every description.	
	(p) Teapot stands, flowerpot stands and other similar stands.	
	(q) Book-ends.	
	(r) Inkstands.	
	(s) Electric table lamps and standards for such lamps.	
	(u) Seats, covers and combined seats and covers for water closet basins, whether imported separate from such basins or otherwise.	
14/2	Casein, Cellulose Ester, Synthetic Resin, etc., Manufactures, Group II:	
	(a) Articles made of artificial plastic material of any of the following kinds:	
	(i) Articles which are suitable for domestic or household use.	
	(ii) Bottles and flagons, bags, boxes, pots, jars, cases (other than camera cases), sachets and articles similar to any of the foregoing, with the exception of carboys.	25
	(iii) Stoppers, lids and caps.	
	(iv) Finger plates.	
	(v) Figures and letters.	
	(vi) Name plates and sign plates.	
	(vii) Handles for tools.	
	(viii) Fittings for doors, windows and furniture.	
	(ix) Suspension hooks.	
	(b) Component parts and accessories of articles mentioned in paragraph (a) as chargeable with duty.	
41/2	Boxes, etc.:	
	(a) Boxes, cartons and similar articles (whether with or without a lid or other covering or means of closing) which, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioners, are ordinarily used or are suitable for containing goods for sale or for transport or for storage, and are, in the opinion aforesaid, made wholly or mainly of paper or of cardboard, pasteboard, millboard, strawboard, or similar material and are imported either empty or in a partially manufactured condition	25
	(b) Component parts (made, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioners, wholly or mainly of paper or of cardboard, pasteboard, millboard, strawboard, or similar material and whether completely or partially manufactured) of any of the articles mentioned in the foregoing paragraph	33⅓
249/3 (i)	Thread, etc.:	
	Any article which, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioners, is thread or ply yarn made wholly or mainly of flax	40
274/1 (Part of)	Single Yarn, Flax:	
	Single yarn of flax which at importation is made up into ball form	40

Any interested person, either on his own behalf or in a representative capacity, may make a submission to the Industrial Development Authority in relation to the subject matter of the review to which this notice relates.

Notice of intention to make a submission should be forwarded in writing not later than March 23, 1962, to the Secretary, Industrial Development Authority, 32 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin 2.

Review of Customs Duty on Braid

THE INDUSTRIAL Development Authority of the Irish Republic have completed their investigation of the Customs duty on braid (Tariff Reference No. 32/1). They have recommended that the duty of 100 per cent. *ad valorem* on certain braid of United Kingdom origin should be reduced to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. The recommendation has been accepted and the Government have made an Order entitled. Imposition of Duties (No. 121) (Braid) Order, 1962, which came into operation on March 6, 1962, the effect of which is to reduce the Customs duty on braid other than braid suitable for the manufacture of laces from 100 per cent. (flat) *ad valorem*, to 60 per cent. (full); 40 per cent. (United Kingdom and Canada), *ad valorem*.

Imports of Raw Onions

LICENCES under the Irish Republic's Onions (Regulation of Import) Order, 1948, will no longer be required for the import of raw onions (whether fresh or dried) during the period March 19 to May 9, 1962. (This cancels the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 12, 1961, page 1154).

Licences under the Colorado Beetle Order, 1945, and the Foot and Mouth Disease (Importation of Plants) Order, 1952, will, however, continue to be required in respect of each consignment.

SPAIN

Corrections to Sixth Liberalization List

SPAIN'S Sixth Liberalization List was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 2, 1962 (pages 464 to 466).

The Spanish authorities have now published the following corrections to that List:

For	40.06 A	Solutions and dispersions
		read
	40.06 Ex A	Solutions and dispersions (other than adhesive).
For	84.11 C Ex (1)	Refrigerators of more than 100 kgs. weight
		read
	84.11 C Ex (1)	Refrigerators of more than 50 kgs. weight.
	84.52 B	*add*
		(3) The rest.

List of Global Quotas Amended

THE SPANISH authorities have now published an amendment relating to the first half of the 1962 list of global quotas which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 9, 1962 (page 327).

By this amendment the following tariff headings are globalized and may be imported under Global Quotas Nos. 7, 8, 9 or 10, the miscellaneous chemical products quotas:

34.02 A 3 —	Organic surface-active agents, without active ion.
34.02 B 1 —	Surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap – put up for retail sale.
34.02 B 2 —	Other surface active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap.

Opening of Global Quotas

THE 1962 list of global quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 9 (page 327) and March 2 (page 467).

The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		U.S. dollars	
25	Coconut fibre	250,000	March 24
8	Non-liberalized basic products for the pharmaceutical, veterinary, perfumery, and cosmetic industries	600,000	March 26
10	Non-liberalized chemical products for industrial purposes, not included in other quotas	1,400,000	March 26
28 (e)	Iron and steel soldered tubes and conductions	500,000	March 26
20	Raw silk, unthrown, and silk waste	100,000	March 31
23	Raw flax, not hackled	300,000	March 31
28 (f)	Iron and steel cables, ropes, braided wire, slings and the like of wire, except insulated articles for electrical uses	250,000	April 2

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D2/1655 of February 22, 1962 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 39 of February 23, 1962), contains additions (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-E.E.C.** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may NOT be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated).

The Order Came into Force from February 26, 1962

Additions

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota	Reduced Duty
			Per cent.
ex 39.01 B VIII a	Polyoxymethylene resins, in liquid or paste form, including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders	Unlimited	4
39.02 B III a	Polysulphohaloethylenes, in liquid or paste form, including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders	Unlimited	4
ex 39.02 B VIII a	Copolymers of vinyl chloride and of vinylidene chloride, made up from at least 80% of vinylidene chloride, in liquid or paste form, including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders	Unlimited	4

Earlier notices on The Netherlands Import Duty Tariff Quotas were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 19 (page 131), and on February 9 (page 328).

TUNISIA

Global Import Quotas for 1962

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of February 13-16, 1962, announced the opening of the following quotas for the import of goods from all countries in 1962.:

(*Rate of exchange:* £1 = 1·168 *dinars*).

Description	Quota
	(In dinars)
Preserved milk	700,000
Butter	650 (metric tons)
Cheese	900 (metric tons)
Raisins	10,000
Dried fruits	100,000
Apples and pears	75,000
Bananas	2,000 (metric tons)
Common dates	10,000
Coffee (unroasted	2,000 (metric tons)
Tea (green and black)	1,800,000
Pepper	120,000
Groundnuts	100,000
Sugar	2,000,000
Henna	20,000
Gum (gum arabic, other gums, balsams)	15,000
Woollen fabrics (other than blankets)	800,000
Cotton fabrics	2,500,000
Jute and cotton sacks	400,000
Secondhand clothing	350,000
Sports footwear:	
(a) Of leather	4,000 pairs
(b) Dancing shoes	1,500 pairs
(c) With vulcanized rubber soles	3,000 pairs
Rubber working boots for men	20,000 pairs
Rubber slip-on shoes	15,000 pairs
Footwear for children	5,000 pairs
Footwear for men	8,000 pairs

The French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

ZANZIBAR

Import of Some Piece-goods Prohibited

LEGAL NOTICE No. 5 published in the Zanzibar *Government Gazette* of January 22, 1962, prohibits the import of piece-goods bearing a design signifying association with any political organization or with promotion of any political object.

IRAQ

Import Licensing

ALTHOUGH there have been reports that in issuing import licences, the Iraqi import licensing authorities intend to give priority to products of firms who have agents in Iraq, there does not appear at the moment to be any intention of applying such a policy except in the following two cases:

(i) where an importer acquires a sole agency for a line of goods which he has not previously imported. (As notified in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 26, 1962, page 180, an exception is made in favour of such agents from the general policy of only granting import licences to firms or individuals who can prove that they have previously imported the commodity in question).

(ii) where the imported article requires some sort of service. In such cases preference is given to an importer with an agency agreement on the ground that an agent is more likely to provide after-sales service than an importer without an agency agreement.

All inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2528).

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 46, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of February 23, 1962, amends the Third Schedule (Manufacturers' Rebates) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1960, published in Federal Government Notice No. 274 of 1960, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30, 1960 (page 781). The amendments are as follows:

(a) in that part relating to the Leather Tanning Industry by the repeal of the following item:

Goods	Item	Effective Rate of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Mould and antibacterial preparations, being disinfectants or antiseptics not falling within the provisions of Item 223 (a) of the Customs Tariff.	223 (b) 231 (1)	20% 15%	10% 10%	10% 5%	Free Free

(b) by the repeal of that part relating to the Plastic Articles Manufacturing Industry;

(c) in that part relating to the Rubber Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Industry by the repeal of the following item:

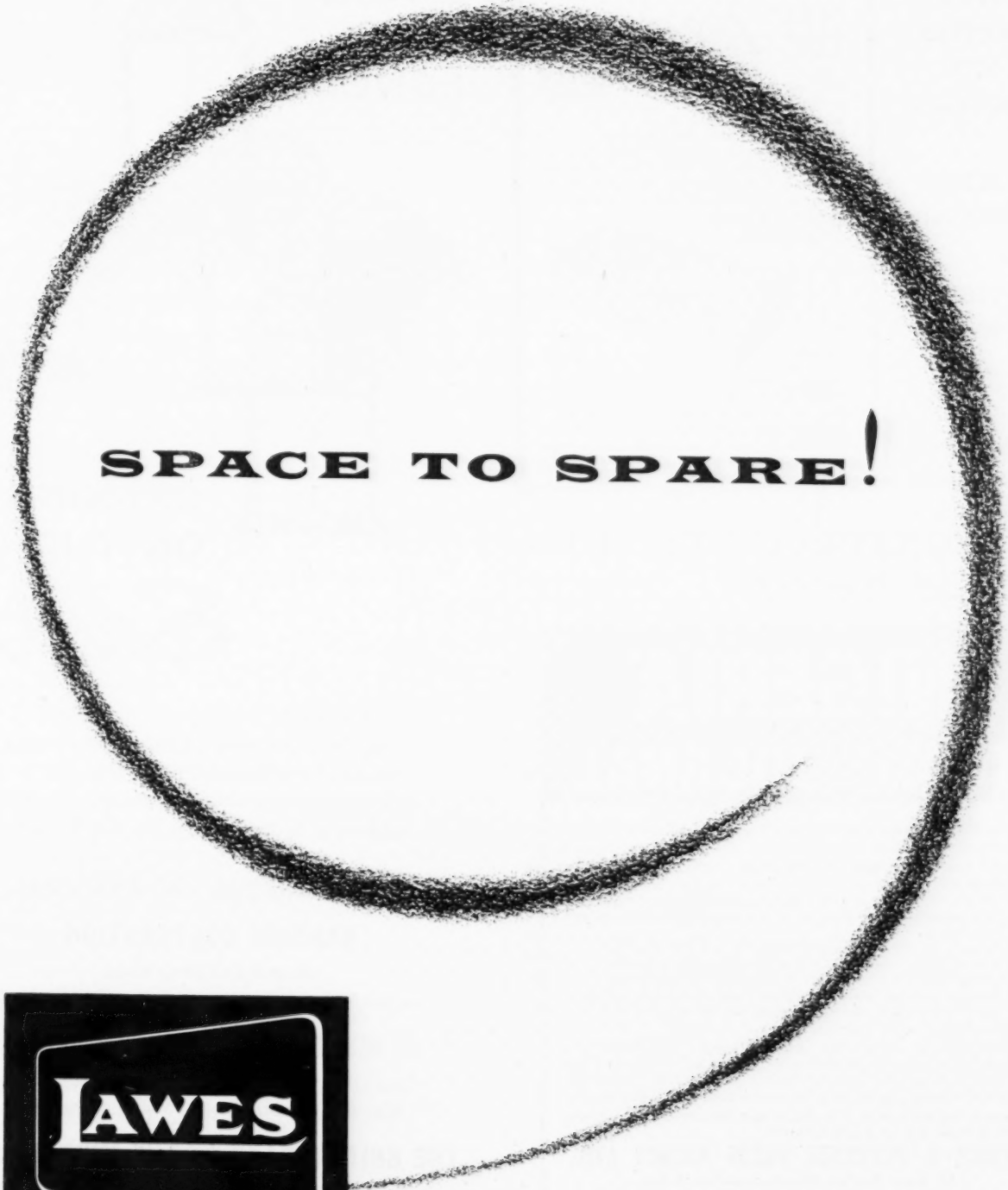
Goods	Item	Effective Rate of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
(b) Nylon and rayon tyre cord woven fabric	76 (f)	Free	Free	Free	Free

and by the substitution therefor of the following items under the appropriate headings as indicated:

(b) rayon tyre cord woven fabric:					
(i) weighing less than 5¼ oz. or more than 12 oz. per square yard	76 (f)	35%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 3½d.	£0 0s. 3½d.	Free
(ii) other	76 (f)	35%	15% or per square yard	15%	Free
		£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	£0 0s. 4½d.	Free
(c) nylon tyre cord woven fabric	76 (f)	Free	Free	Free	Free

Change in Rate of Duty

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 45 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of February 23, 1962, provides that the rates of duty appearing in Column B of the Customs Tariff shall apply to any goods grown, produced or manufactured in Formosa (Taiwan) when imported into the Federation. Previously such goods were liable to duty at the rates appearing in Column A of the Customs Tariff.



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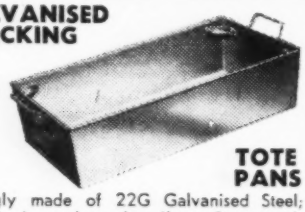

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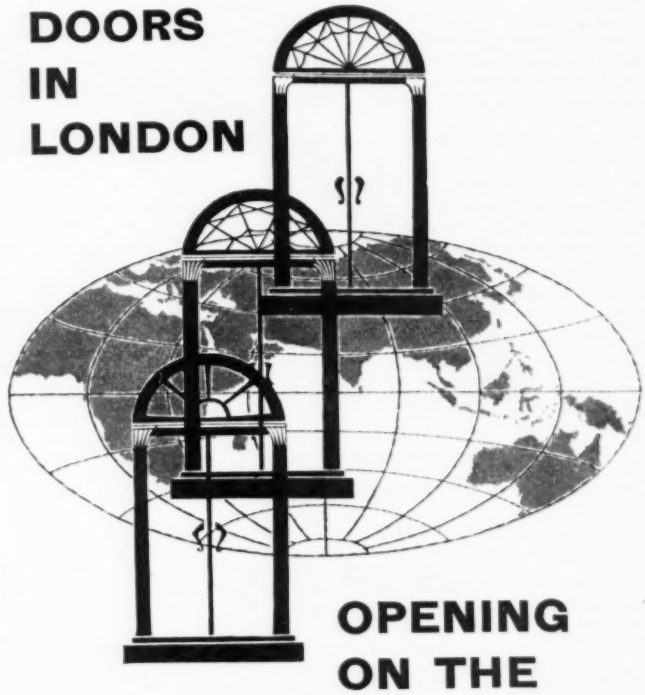

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SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES Nos. R.241 – R.243 (inclusive), published in the *Republic of South Africa Government Gazette* of February 23, 1962, set out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from the date of publication of the Notices. The United Kingdom pays the intermediate rate of duty in these instances:

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Old duty			New duty		
			Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Per cent.			*Per cent.*		
R.241	65	Clothing:						
		(b) Ready-made, new:						
		(i) jackets, vests and trousers, other than knitted, for men and boys, excluding clothing provided for in sub-paragraphs (b) (ii), (b) (vi) (6) and (b) (vi) (9):						
		(5) blazers (plain and multi-coloured) for boys	—	15	—			
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph (b) (i), of the following sub-paragraph:						
		(5) blazers for boys:						
		(a) striped				—	15	
		(b) other				—	20	—
		(vi) other clothing and infants' clothing:						
		By the insertion after sub-paragraph (10) of paragraph (b) (vi), of the following sub-paragraph, the existing sub-paragraph (11) becoming sub-paragraph (12):						
		(11) blazers for girls:						
		(a) striped				—	15	—
		(b) other				—	20	—
R.242	246	By the addition after paragraph (7) of the following paragraph:						
		(8) Ethylene oxide (technical)				—	Free	—
R.243	325	(No paragraph)						
		By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:						
	325	Models, anatomical, designed solely for demonstrational purposes in the application of artificial respiration				—	Free	—

Imposition of Ordinary Dumping Duty

GOVERNMENT NOTICES Nos. R.247 and R.248, published in the *Republic of South Africa Government Gazette* of February 23, 1962, impose, as from that date, ordinary dumping duty in addition to any other duties payable thereon, on the following goods which are imported into the Republic from or originate in the territories mentioned hereunder. The dumping duty imposed by these two Government Notices also applies to any such goods imported under rebate of duty facilities:

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Goods	Territories
R.247	138 ex (b) (1)	Axles for railway rolling stock	Italy.
R.248	86 (d), 129 (l) and 130 (h)	Sparking plugs	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES Nos. R.244 - R.246 (inclusive) published in the *Republic of South Africa Government Gazette* of February 23, 1962, amend the Second and Third Schedules of the Customs Tariff and provide for the rebate of duty to the extent set out below on the following goods when imported or withdrawn from bond by registered manufacturers for use in the industry specified (Second Schedule) or when imported for commercial and industrial purposes (Third Schedule):

G.N. No.	Item No.	Article	Rebate of Duty	Refund of Duty
R.244	491	SECOND SCHEDULE Clothing Manufacturing Industry: (1) (a) For the manufacture of women's, girls', men's and boys' clothing, the following: (viii) woven fabric (excluding interlinings) in the piece provided for in Tariff Item 77 (7) (d), for the manufacture of boys' and girls' blazers	The intermediate duty less *ad val.* 5%.	
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (viii) of paragraph (1) (a) of the following sub-paragraph: (viii) (No paragraph)		
R.245	966	THIRD SCHEDULE Materials or articles used in the manufacture, processing or packing of goods in the Union, as specified hereunder, on exportation of such goods: (a) to territories other than Basutoland and the Protectorates of Bechuanaland and Swaziland: By the addition, after sub-paragraph (54) of paragraph (a) of the following sub-paragraph: (55) cardboard containers, used as packing for concentrated orange juice in cans or bottles	—	The whole duty.
		By the addition, after sub-paragraph (55) of paragraph (a) of the following sub-paragraph: (56) chain or chains, bidet fittings, handshower grip parts of metal, flexible metal tubing or hose, whether or not fitted, shower assembly fittings and plastic rings and diverter cones, used in the manufacture of sanitary fittings	—	The whole duty.

SINGAPORE

Customs (Dumping and Subsidies) Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Customs (Dumping and Subsidies) Ordinance, 1962, which provides for the imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing duties where goods have been dumped or are about to be dumped in Singapore or are being or have been imported into Singapore under subsidy.

A copy of this Ordinance may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 541, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

FROM TIME to time, the Board of Trade publish details, announcements made by the Singapore Government, of industries and products which it is proposed to declare or which have been declared Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959.

The Board of Trade have now learned that applications made under this Ordinance are considered by the Economic Development Board which then puts its recommendations to the Minister of Finance. This Board has publicly announced that the criteria which it uses to judge applications for pioneer certificates are as follows:

(a) *Value added*: To qualify for pioneer status the product to be manufactured in Singapore must show at least 30 per cent. value added, unless exceptional circumstances justify a lower figure. The 'value added' is defined as the wholesale or factory sales value of a product less the value of all imported materials or parts used in its production.

(b) *Profitability*: To qualify for pioneer status, an enterprise should show a reasonable promise of a minimum gross profit.

(c) *Multiplier Effects and Industrial Balance*: A project would be particularly favourably considered if it will lead to the generation of additional activity in Singapore (for example, local sub-contracting for parts). Special consideration would also be given to projects which fill a vital gap in the industrial structure. In some cases a project may not be attractive in itself but may help indirectly in widening the possibilities for other industries to develop.

(d) *Exclusivity*: As a general rule, exclusivity of pioneer status would be avoided where possible. It will be recommended that if exclusivity is granted it should be given for a limited number of years only and subject to assurances that the monopoly thereby created would not be detrimental to the public interest.

INDIA

Tariff Commission Recommendations

THE INDIAN TARIFF COMMISSION has submitted its report on the fair selling prices of caustic soda, chlorine, hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder.

The full text of the Government of India's Resolution (No. CH(I)–15(41)/61) listing the Commission's recommendations and announcing the Government's decision thereon, may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 601, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 681.)

CEYLON

Imports of Black Pepper

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 3/62 issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports, Colombo, and dated February 1, informs importers that an individual import licence is required for the importation from any source of black pepper (whole, split or in powder form). All outstanding orders should be cancelled immediately, and no import licences will be issued for this commodity.

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HAITI

Excise Duty on Gasoline and Some Oils

BY DECREE published in the Haitian *Le Moniteur* of January 8, 1962, the Supplementary Excise Duty on gasoline has been increased from Gourdes 0.10 per gallon to Gourdes 0.25 per gallon. An Excise Duty of Gourdes 0.25 per gallon has also been established on the folowing goods:

Tariff No.	Description
205	Gas oil, fuel oil, diesel fuel oil and distilled fuel oil, not specified.
206	Fuel oil for ships.

These taxes are payable at the same time as the import duties (if any).

Excise Duty on Certain Oils and Greases; Consular Fees; Pro-forma Invoices; and Warehouse Fees

BY DECREE published in the Haitian *Le Moniteur* of January 22, 1962 the following measures were promulgated:

(i) An Excise Duty of Gourdes 0·01 has been established on each gallon (3·7853 litres) of heavy oil and Gourdes 0·15 on each gallon (3·7853 litres) of lubricating oil falling within the ambit of the following Tariff headings:

Tariff No.	Description
207	Grease for wagon and cart axles; crude oils or their residues exclusively intended for lubricating.
208	Special mineral oils and other lubricating oils, compound, refined or not, typewriter oil, sewing machine oil, firearm oil, automobile oil, also lubricating materials generally for delicate machines and mechanical apparatus (including gear grease, cup grease and lubricating grease other than axle grease), and boiler and furniture mineral oil.
209	Cylinder oils.

These taxes are payable at the same time as the Customs duties (if any).

(ii) Shipping and air lines must provide (in triplicate) a document, certified by the captain of the vessel or aeroplane, showing the total number and weight of all packages carried by each passenger. Goods imported by passengers, whether by air or sea, will be subject to a Consular Tax as follows:

Value (Gourdes f.o.b.)		Tax
(a)	Less than 500.00	Nil
(b)	Between 500.00 and 1,000.00	15.00 Gourdes
(c)	Over 1,000.00	2% Ad valorem

(iii) Pro forma invoices have been abolished. All goods imported must be definitely declared within a period of 21 consecutive days commencing from the arrival of the vessel or aeroplane in which the goods are carried. Examination must be carried out within 28 consecutive days of the same date.

Warehouse fees on imported goods become payable as follows:

(a) On goods declared and examined within the legal period, fees are payable from the third working day following the date of the duty schedule. The date of the schedule is that which counts unless the recipient can prove that it has not been received.

(b) For goods declared within, but examined after expiration of, the legal period, fees are payable from the 29th day following the arrival of the vessel.

(c) On goods declared after, but examined within, the legal period, fees are payable from the 22nd day after the arrival of the ship up to the date of declaration.

(d) On goods neither declared nor examined, involving examination carried out officially and the issue of a schedule *in rem*, the fees commence on the 3rd working day after the arrival of the ship. This applies in all cases where the importer is not entitled to declare the goods because of non-payment of duties on an earlier imported consignment.

Entrepot declarations must be made within the period of 21 consecutive days referred to above.

Use of Manpower

The main findings of the Working Party on the Manpower situation which was set up by the Minister of Labour's National Joint Advisory Council, and which presented its report to a meeting of the Council at the end of January, is published in full in the February issue of the 'Ministry of Labour Gazette'*. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MACHINERY, MACHINES, ETC.:		
Drill rod extension pieces, being hollow drill steel of the type used exclusively with rotary and percussive rock drills	449 (A) (1)	Free
ROAD WHEELS:		
Otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 359 (D) (5) (b), in sizes known as:		
7·0 by 20	359 (D) (5) (a)	Free
7·5 by 20		
Otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 359 (G) (1) (b), in sizes known as:		
7·0 by 20	359 (G) (1) (a)	Free
7·5 by 20		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

CRUDE DRUGS:		
When not cut crushed or powdered (unless specifically so provided), viz.:		
Flowers, viz.:		
Pyrethrum flowers (including pulverized) in packages containing not less than 28 lb. net	281 (L) (1)	Free
FLANGES:		
In the rough or finished state and of dimensions in accordance with the British Engineering Standards Association's Tables K, R, S and T, for use in the manufacture of high pressure pipe mains, machine bent or otherwise finished in Australia, under security	152 (C), or 208 (A) (2)	Various 27½% *ad val.*
Forged, in the rough, for use, after machining or further manufacture to dimensions in accordance with British Engineering Standards Association's Table J, in the manufacture of high pressure steam mains, boiler feed mains, blow-off mains or scum pipe mains, under security	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*

Decisions on Tariff Classification

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MACHINERY, MACHINES, ETC.:		
Backwashing and drying plant	176 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
PIPES AND TUBES (METAL):		
Flexible pipes and tubes, metal, with fittings attached	151 (A)	Free

Amendments to Schedule of Categories

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Trade has announced that as from October 3, 1961, plain sheeting weighing more than 7 ozs. per square yard, for use as bed sheeting or pillowcasing and which is classifiable under Tariff Item 104 (C) (1) has been exempted from import licensing control. Consequently the Schedule of Categories should be amended as follows:

Tariff Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Delete:		
104 C 1	Fabric of duck weaves	R
Insert:		
ex 104 C 1	Fabric of duck weaves (except plain sheeting weighing more than 7 ozs. per square yard for use as bed sheeting or pillowcasing) (Grouped with ex 104 A Close weave canvas 7 ozs. per square yard or under, ex 104 G 3 Open weave canvas, ex 105 D 1 a Fabrics of duck weave (except twill weave), ex 105 M 2 Linen plain or matt-duck weaves, ex 128 B Hemp fabrics matt-weaves, ex 129 B 1 a Jute fabrics – matt-weaves.)	R

Temporary Duty Inquiry

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 7, 1960 (page 839), of the Australian legislation permitting the imposition of temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Deputy Chairman of the Tariff Board in respect of **electric shavers** classifiable under Tariff Item 175 (G) (2).

Details of the Tariff Item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
175	(G) SHAVERS AND HAIR CLIPPERS, human hair, with self-contained (i.e. built-in) electric motor or vibrator:			
	*(1) Vibrator type hair clippers *ad val.*	32½	50	50
	(2) Other, including shavers *ad val.*	Free	12½	12½

**This item is shown for information only. It does not form part of the reference.*

In the short time available for investigation, United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Deputy Chairman will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2612 or 2840) quoting reference No. C.R.E. 1977/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

Fruit Annual, 1962

This year's Fruit Annual includes details of over 5,000 firms in 68 countries engaged in the packing, export, import and wholesale trade in fresh, frozen, dried and canned fruit. Copies from British-Continental Trade Press Ltd., London, 20s.

Watch & Clock Yearbook

The Watch & Clock Yearbook, 1962, is now available from N.A.G. Press Ltd., 226 Latymer Court, London, W.6, 3s. 6d.

Australia (*Continued*)

Details of Temporary Duties

DETAILS are given below of the temporary changes made in Customs Duties which came into effect on February 23, 1962. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured Nation	General
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
359	Vehicle parts, viz.:						
	(D) Vehicle components whether the Tariff otherwise provides or not (excepting when imported separately, lamps covered by item 181 (D) (1) (b) and commutators and parts therefor and excepting the following components whether imported separately or otherwise:						
	Batteries covered by item 180 (G) (2).						
	Cigarette and cigar lighters and parts therefor.						
	Radio and television receivers and transmitters and parts therefor.						
	Sparking plugs covered by item 180 (H) and parts therefor.						
	Tyres and tubes covered by item 333).						
	For use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of the types covered by item 360 (D):						
	(5) *New paragraph:*						
	Road wheels of the disc type in sizes known as:						
	6·0 *by* 20						
	6·5 *by* 20						
	7·0 *by* 20						
	7·5 *by* 20						
	and parts therefor, whether imported separately or otherwise:						
	(*a*) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under Item 359 (D) (3))		Free	7½	7½
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½	7½	Free	7½	7½
	(*b*) *And, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before January* 16, 1962, *and which have not been entered for warehousing before January* 16, 1962, *a temporary duty of* . . . *ad val.*	—	—	— (Under Item 359 (D) (3))	27½	27½	27½
	[(G) No sub-item].						
	(G) (1) *New paragraph:*						
	Road wheels of the disc type, in sizes known as:						
	6·0 *by* 20						
	6·5 *by* 20						
	7·0 *by* 20						
	7·5 *by* 20						
	and parts, n.e.i. therefor:						
	(*a*) *As prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under Item 359 (E) (2))		Free	7½	7½
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½	7½	Free	7½	7½
	And, in addition, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before January 16, 1962, *and which have not been entered for warehousing before January* 16, 1962, *a temporary duty of* . . . . *ad val.*	—	—	— (Under Item 359 (E) (2))	27½	27½	27½

BRAZIL

Amendments to Customs Tariff

THE FOLLOWING alterations have been made to the Brazilian Customs Tariff:

Resolution No. 241 of January 19, 1962 (Effective February 16)

The specific duty mentioned in Resolution No. 214 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 29, 1961 (page 696) has been adjusted as follows:

Item 84-69-002 – Unassembled typewriter sets, complete or not
Specific duty Cr. $938·40 per kg.

Resloution No. 242 of January 19, 1962 (effective February 16)

The specific duty established by Resolution No. 220 of July 20, 1961, published in the *Diario Oficial* of August 19, 1961, for electromagnetic battery torches and the like – Item 85-18-001 – is altered to Cr. $114·20.

Resolution No. 244 of January 12, 1962 (effective February 22)

Article 1 – Spare parts and accessories, not manufactured in the country, for locally produced vehicles, imported by the manufacturer in accordance with the plan for complete nationalization of vehicles approved by GEIA Resolution No. 319-60, are subject up to February 28, 1962, to the payment of import duty with the reductions mentioned in Article 1 of Resolution No. 200-61 of the Customs Policy Council, when covered by import licence issued up to December 31, 1961, by CACEX in accordance with the above-mentioned plan. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of February 24, 1961, page 488.)

Article 2 – All the provisions laid down in the sole paragraph of Article 1 and Article 2 of Resolution No. 200-61 will remain in force.

ANTIGUA

Tariff Changes

CORRIGENDA to the Antigua Tariff Changes published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 2 (page 476):

in the case of item 83, items 83 (a) to (f) only are amended as stated, items 83 (g) to (l) remain unchanged.

DOMINICA

Surtax on Some Imports

UNDER the provisions of the Dominican Budget a surtax of 30 per cent. has been added to imports of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and alcoholic liquor and of 15 per cent. on all other imports.

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

H.M EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report the publication of Argentine Government Decrees Nos. 1112 and 1114 of February 2, 1962 which modify as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Decree No. 1112

Include in List No. 4 (100 per cent. surcharge): *Tariff No.* 1533 – Extra fine cut diamonds fitted with steel shaft, of 5 mm. diameter, to be used in polishing machines (grisadoras) and pantographs.

Decree No. 1114

Include in List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge): *Tariff No.* 1720 – Shaping machine bands or strips 'Do All' type and similar.

Delete from List No. 3 (40 per cent. surcharge): *Tariff Nos.* 1799/802 *and* 1831 – Accounting and statistical tabulating machines, only.

Imports Free of Customs Duties

Argentine Government Decree No. 985 of January 30, extends until December 31, 1962, the period during which fats, tallow and fatty acids of animal origin may be imported free of customs duties.

Imports into the Free Zone

Argentine Government Decree No. 11211 of November 24, 1961, provides that goods imported into Tierra del Fuego, the Argentine Antarctic region and South Atlantic Islands, shall pay at the time of customs clearance a 2 per cent. *ad valorem* tax. The tax is being levied to meet the expenses of customs control of the use and consumption of such goods in the free zone.

(*Continued on next page*)

Argentina (*Continued*)

Additional Surcharge on Non-Essential Imports

IT WAS REPORTED in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 2, 1962 (page 252) that an additional surcharge of 100 per cent. had been placed on certain non-essential imports into Argentina until December 31, 1962. Imports from the members of the Latin American Free Trade Association are not affected.

The Decree concerned, No. 780 of January 24, has now been received and the goods affected are:

Tariff No.	
	Edibles and Groceries
	Herrings
29	smoked, in casks, including the cask.
30	the same, in boxes, including the box.
31	herrings, in brine or pressed, in kegs or tins, including the containers.
	Biscuits and Cookies
48	of all kinds, also all other dry sweets, including the container.
	Caviar
69	including the container.
	Chocolate
74	in paste, including the wrappers or boxes.
75	in powder, or cocoa, including the container.
	Dragees, Sweets, Pralines and Pastilles
88	including the inner receptacles.
	Tinned Stuff
89	preserved vegetables, in tins, jars or bottles, including the container.
90	preserved meat, with or without truffles, except salted meat, including the container.
91	preserved herrings, prepared in any manner, in tins or glass containers.
92	preserved fish, shell fish and mushrooms prepared in any manner, including the container, except sardines and herrings.
92	preserved salmon and preserved horse-mackerel, including the container.
	Dates
95	in containers weighing up to two kilograms, including the containers.
96	in containers weighing more than two kilograms, including the container.
97	stuffed.
	Confectionery and Nuggets
99	of all kinds, including the container.
99 bis	nuggets of all kinds, including the container.
	Sausages and Saveloys
100	of all kinds, including mortadella, including the container.
	Pickles
101	in bottles, including the bottles.
102	in barrels, tins or other containers, including the container.
	Vermicelli
106	of all kinds.
	Fruits
115	crystallized, of all kinds, including the container.
116	in their juice, in compote or in syrup, including the container.
117	natural or preserved in water, in tins or glass jars, including the container.
118	in brandy, in containers of all kinds, including the container.
119	in liqueurs, in containers of all kinds, including the container.
120	dried, in boxes, tins or packets, including the container.
	Figs
136	dried, in containers weighing up to two kilograms, including the container.
137	in containers weighing more than two kilograms, including the container.
138	stuffed.
	Mushrooms
139	dried, including the container.
	Fruit Juice
145	concentrated, for preparing desserts.
	Mustard
167	so called English, in pots, packets or bottles, including the container.
168	so called French, in pots, packets or bottles, including the container.
169	the same, in barrels.
170	cremone, including the container.
	Paste
189	anchovy, including the container.
190	sardines and other fish, including crab paste.
191	apricot, also pressed plums.
192	sesame.
193	onions.
194	puree (pasta) tomato, even if liquid; in glass bottles, including the container.
195	the same, in other containers, including the container.
196	puree (pasta), tomato and other vegetables, mixed with fish.
	Cheese
215	Other than from Uruguay
	Sauce
222	English or the like, in tins or barrels.
223	the same, in bottles, including the containers.
224	mayonnaise.
225	with a basis of burnt sugar, for colouring soups.
	Sardines
226	in oil or sauce, with or without bones, including the container.
226	preserved in tomato sauce, mustard or cotton seed oil, including the container.
227	with truffles and vegetables.
	Soups
233	prepared, including Julienne, condensed beef-tea, and vetch, bean and like purees, including the immediate container.
	Tea
234	of all kinds, in ordinary packing, also in tins.
	Truffles
242	natural, including the container.
	Beverages
	Brandy
279	not exceeding 79° centesimal: in casks or demijohns.
280	in bottles, not exceeding 79° centesimal, in bottles containing from 501 millilitres to one litre.
	Absinth
281	not exceeding 68° centesimal: in casks or demijohns.
282	in bottles, not exceeding 68° centesimal, in bottles containing from 501 millilitres to one litre.
	Aniseed Brandy
283	not exceeding 50° centesimal: in casks or demijohns.
284	in bottles, not exceeding 50° centesimal, in bottles containing from 501 millilitres to one litre.
	Arrac
285	not exceeding 50° centesimal: in casks or demijohns.
286	in bottles, not exceeding 50° centesimal, in bottles containing from 501 millilitres to one litre.
	Angostura Bitters
287	up to 68° centesimal: in bottles containing from 501 millitres to one litre.
288	in half bottles.
289	bitters of other brands, including Fernet: up to 68° centesimal, in bottles.
290	up to 78° centesimal, in casks or demijohns.
	Byrrh
291	and other aperitifs, also cinchona, containing wine, not exceeding 15° centesimal, in casks or demijohns.
292	in bottles.
	Cane Brandy
293	not exceeding 79° centesimal: in casks or demijohns.
294	in bottles.
	Beer
295	in casks.
296	in bottles.
297	Azo-tonic extract, in half-bottles.
	Chacoli
298	in casks or demijohns.
299	in bottles.
	Maize Beer (Chicha)
300	in casks or demijohns.
301	in bottles.
	Cognac
302	not exceeding 50° centesimal: in casks or demijohns.
303	in bottles, not exceeding 50° centesimal, in bottles containing from 501 millilitres to one litre.
	Gin
304	aromatic, not exceeding 50° centesimal: in bottles.
305	in casks or demijohns, not exceeding 50° centesimal.
	Ginger Ale:
306	in bottles.
	Grape-Residue Brandy (Grappa) and Pisco:
307	not exceeding 68° centesimal: in casks or demijohns.
308	in bottles, not exceeding 68° centesimal.
	Grape Juice:
309	without alcohol.
	Kirsch:
310	not exceeding 50° centesimal: in casks or demijohns.
311	in bottles, not exceeding 50° centesimal.
	Liqueurs:
312	of the Grande Chartreuse up to 50° centesimal, in bottles.
313	of other brands, fine, up to 50° centesimal.
314	common, including aperitifs containing alcohol, up to 50° centesimal.
315	common, including aperitifs containing alcohol, up to 50° centesimal, in casks or demijohns.

(*Continued on next page*)

NOTICE

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of Overseas Countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

Argentina (*Continued*)

Tariff No.

Marsala
316 mixed with eggs, in bottles of one litre.
Punch
317 in bottles.
Refreshing Drinks
318 in bottles.
319 with soda, in bottles.
Rum
320 not exceeding 50° centesimal, in casks or demijohns.
321 in bottles, not exceeding 50° centesimal, in bottles containing from 501 millilitres to one litre.
Cider
322 in casks or demijohns.
323 in bottles.
Soda Water
324
Vermouth
325 not exceeding 15° centesimal, in casks or demijohns.
326 in bottles, up to 15° centesimal, in bottles not exceeding one litre.
Wine with Meat Extract (Vincarne)
327
Wine or Must
328 alcoholized or concentrated, and mistelas.
Wines
329 Champagne, in bottles not exceeding one litre.
330 sparkling and other fine, current quality or common wines, in bottles not containing more than one litre.
331 Port, Sherry, Madeira, Hock, Chateau-Margaux, Chateau-Laffite, Chateau-Yquem, Burgundy and other fine wines, in casks or demijohns.
332 Muscatel, Marsala, Nebiolo, Barolo, Sauternes, Moselle, sweet dessert wines and other semi-fine wines: in casks or demijohns.
333 Carlon, Priorato, dry, common claret, common Moselle, Barbera and other common wines: in casks or demijohns, not exceeding 15° centesimal in alcoholic strength, and not containing more than 35% of dry extract exclusive of the reducing sugar.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes

Cigars
337 Havana, in wrappers or not, in wooden boxes, including the boxes.
338 the same: in wrappers or not, or in cardboard boxes, including the boxes.
339 of common tobacco (not Havana), in wrappers or not, in wooden boxes not containing more than 100 cigars, including the boxes.
340 the same, in wrappers or not, or in cardboard boxes or other packing, including the containers.
Tobacco
345 leaf or stripped, Havana.
345 bis cut Havana.
346 leaf or cut.
347 leaf or stripped, Paraguayan.
347 bis cut Paraguayan.

Tanned Hides and Skins

Squirrel
369 tanned.
370 raw, not tanned.
Ermine
371 tanned.
372 raw, not tanned
Astrakhan
373 tanned.
374 raw, not tanned.
Caracul
381 tanned.
382 raw, not tanned.
Beaver
385 tanned.
386 raw, not tanned.
Royal Chinchilla
387 tanned.
388 raw, not tanned.
Marten
431 French or Northern, tanned.
432 French or Northern, raw, not tanned.
433 Sable, tanned.
434 Sable, raw, not tanned.
435 Marten, Canadian, tanned.
436 Marten, Canadian, raw, not tanned.
Otter
443 tanned.
444 raw, not tanned.
Canadian Mink
487 tanned.
488 raw, not tanned.
Fox
493 Blue and silver, tanned.
494 Blue and silver, raw, not tanned.
495 Other, tanned.
496 Other, raw, not tanned.
Coats or Jackets, made of skins
497 of the first category.
498 of the second category.
499 of the third category.
500 of the fourth category.
501 of the fifth category.
502 of the sixth category.
All other made up articles, such as boas, collars, wraps, scarves, stoles, capes, muffs and the like, made of skins
503–508 of the first—sixth categories.
Indian blankets (quillangos), covers or strips, made of skins
509–514 of the first—sixth categories.
Strips for adornment, made of skins
515–520 of the first—sixth categories.

Tariff No.

Leather Goods

Valises, Portmanteaux and bags
hand-measuring up to 25 centimetres, without accessories, see "Small Wares".
609 of leather, hand, measuring from 26 to 35 centimetres.
610 the same, with accessories of glass, galalith, celluloid, composition and base metals.
611 the same, with crystal accessories.
612 of leather, hand, measuring from 36 to 45 centimetres.
613 the same, with accessories of glass, galalith, celluloid, composition and base metals.
614 the same, with crystal accessories.
615 of leather, hand, measuring from 46 to 55 centimetres.
616 the same, with accessories of glass, galalith, celluloid, composition and base metals.
617 the same, with crystal accessories.
618 of leather, hand, measuring from 56 to 65 centimetres.
619 the same, with accessories of glass, galalith, celluloid, composition and base metals.
620 the same, with crystal accessories.
621 of leather, hand, of a greater size.
622 the same, with accessories of glass, galalith, celluloid, composition and base metals.
623 the same, with crystal accessories.
624 of fibre, plain or striped, without accessories.

Leather Footwear

With or without parts or ornaments of fabric.

Men's
654 top boots.
655 boots.
656 Shoes.
Women's
657 top boots.
658 boots.
659 shoes.
Children's
660 top boots and boots.
661 shoes.
Infants'
662 boots, top boots and shoes.
Mules or Slippers
663 with or without lining except of silk or imitation silk.
664 with lining of silk or imitation silk.

Footwear

Not falling within other headings. Sandals with cord soles. (alpargatas), (of any size).

665 common.
666 shoe-shaped.
667 specially for bathing.
Top boots (of any size)
668 common, of leather, with esparto or hemp soles.
669 common, of fabric, with esparto or hemp soles.
670 of rubber, including the weight of the container.
Boots
671 for sports, for men or women.
672 the same, for children.
Boots or shoes (of any size)
673 of felt, a la crimea.
674 the same, with elastic.
675 of oilcloth or felt, for infants.
676 the same, for children.
677 the same, for women.
678 the same, for men.
679 of silk.
680 of fabric, for infants, with rubber soles.
681 the same, for infants, with soles of other materials.
682 of fabric, for infants, with rubber soles.
683 the same, for children, with soles of other materials.
684 of fabric, for men and women, with rubber soles.
685 the same, for men and women, with soles of other materials.
686 with wooden soles, except for children.
687 of rubber, including the weight of the container.
688 of fabric and rubber, with rubber soles, up to 25 centimetres.
689 the same, of larger size.
690 of leather, common, with esparto or hemp soles.
691 of fabric, common, with esparto or hemp soles.
Mules (of any size)
696 of canvas, plush or felt, with or without heels, for men or women.
697 the same, for children.
698 of prunella, for men.
699 the same, for women.
Slippers
705 for bathing, with borders.
706 or mules, of wollen fabric, with leather soles, for men.
707 the same, for women.
708 the same, for children.
709 of straw or fabric, with rubber soles.
710 of straw.
711 of cotton, with jute or cord soles.
712 of cotton, with cord and leather soles.
713 of cotton, with cord and rubber soles.
714 of cotton, with cord and rubber soles, for children.
715 of cotton, with leather soles.
716 of cotton drill, embroidered with silk and with leather soles.
Shoes
717 for sports, of any size.
718 of prunella, for men.
719 the same, for women.

Argentina (*Continued*)

Tariff No.

Furniture

Sideboards
748 in one or two parts, of painted or varnished wood.
749 the same, of mahogany, oak or walnut.
750 the same, in three parts.
Filing Cabinets
751 of iron.
Seats
752 wooden, cane-work.
753 of plywood.
754 and backs, wooden, for armchairs.
755 the same, of polished wood.
Trunks
759 with compartment for clothing, of fibre or imitations thereof.
Book-cases
760 sectional, up to five sections.
761 book-case sections, loose, including the stands.
Bidets
762 with wooden frame, of all kinds.
Billiard tables
763 common, cannon style, without pockets.
764 any other kinds.
Screens
765 lacquered or gilt with or without inlaid work of mother-of-pearl, up to two panels.
Billiard balls
766 of ivory, whether or not finished.
767 of other kinds.
Chests-of-drawers
781 of any kind, up to current quality.
782 the same, fine.
783 the same, with writing desk.
Writing desks
793 of painted white wood, for women.
794 the same, of other wood.
795 table-shaped, wooden, up to current quality.
796 the same, fine.
797 the same, roll top or sliding, American type.
Cupboards
798 dining-room, of crystal (?), of all kinds.
799 book-cases, revolving.
800 with doors.
801 music racks, low, of any kind.
802 the same, high.
Corner stands
803 up to current quality.
804 fine.
Bedroom suites (consisting of not more than one bed, one chest-of-drawers, one wash-stand, one small table, one towel-horse, four chairs, one rocking-chair and one night-table)
808 of oak or walnut, common.
809 of oak or walnut, current quality and fine.
810 of painted wood or spruce, common.
811 the same, current quality and fine.
Tables
817 night, up to current quality.
818 the same, fine.
819 dining-room, common.
820 the same, current quality.
821 the same, fine.
822 carving, up to current quality.
823 the same, fine.
824 tables, drawing-room centre, with four legs, up to current quality.
825 the same, fine.
826 with one leg, with or without marble top, up to current quality, also tea tables.
827 the same, fine.
828 card, of all kinds.
Furniture
829 of bamboo, cane, Malacca cane, osier and the like, uncovered or covered with oilcloth or with cotton fabrics.
830 the same, covered with leather.
831 not elsewhere mentioned.
Suspending brackets or corner brackets
838 of all kinds.
Wardrobes, without mirror
839 one door, common.
840 one or two doors, up to current quality.
841 the same, fine.
Chairs
842 American type, of painted or varnished wood, with wooden seat.
843 the same, with cane seat, with or without arms, except those of walnut.
844 the same, of walnut.
845 of any kind, with cane or lath-work seat, of painted or varnished wood, including chairs of imitation osier or of twisted wood and chairs with seat of stamped, painted or varnished wood, without arms.
846 the same, with arms.
847 the same, of mahogany, oak, walnut or jacaranda, up to current quality, without arms.
848 the same, with arms.
849 the same, fine, without arms.
850 as in the preceding heading, with arms.
851 of painted or varnished wood, with cane seat and back, including chairs of imitation osier or of twisted wood and chairs with seat and back of painted, stamped or varnished wood, without arms.
852 as in the preceding heading, with arms.
853 the same, fine, without arms.
854 as in the preceding heading, with arms.
855 the same, of mahogany, oak, walnut, or jacaranda, up to current quality, without arms.
856 as in the preceding heading, with arms.
857 the same, fine, without arms.
858 as in the preceding heading, with arms.
859 the same, with seat and back of leather, without arms.
860 as in the preceding heading, with arms.
861 rocking, with or without arms, and folding chairs, American type.
862 the same, of walnut, American type.

Tariff No.

863 rocking, with cane seat or cane back and seat, of painted or varnished wood, including rocking chairs of imitation osier.
864 the same, of mahogany, oak or walnut, with cane seat and back.
865 folding or travelling, covered with cloth, of all kinds.
866 mechanical, with wheels, for children.
867 high, for children.
868 other kinds, for children.
869 for writing desks, with spring or screw, of painted or varnished wood, with cane seat, American type.
870 the same, of walnut.
871 revolving, covered with leather.
872 the same, with cane seat.
873 Prie-Dieu of all kinds, whether or not finished.
Easy-chairs
874 revolving, covered with leather.
875 the same, with cane seat.
876 wheel-chairs for invalids.
877 mechanical chairs for hairdressers.
Sofas or couches
878 of painted or varnished white wood, of lath-work or with cane seat.
879 the same, of mahogany, oak, walnut or jacaranda.
880 the same, covered with leather.
881 of twisted wood, or of imitation osier, with cane seat or seat of painted, stamped or varnished wood.
882 the same, with back and seat of cane and painted, stamped or varnished wood.
883 the same, with three panels.

Jewellery

Ornaments or bazaar goods
890 of silver, not combined with crystal, porcelain or steel.
891 of crystal, porcelain or steel combined with silver.
Jewellery and utensils
892 of gold with a standard of 750 thousandths (18 carats), without precious stones.
893 of gold of a standard under 750 thousandths, without precious stones.
894 of silver, of all kinds, without precious stones.
895 with precious stones. According to the declared value.
896 Gold-plated, with or without imitation stones.
897 "Fix", "Royal" and the like, with or without imitation stones.
898 the same articles as in the two foregoing numbers, with regenerated stones.

Hardware, Ships' Stores and Machines of all kinds

Weighing machines
1267 for bathrooms, pedestal or clock shape.
Heaters
1361 or radiators, steam.
Iron cooking ranges
1471 for coal.
1472 the same, inner mould.
1473 for gas, mineral oil and alcohol.
1474 the same, enamelled.
Knives
1509 pointed, or those called small French daggers, common.
1510 the same, current quality, except those with ivory handles
1511 the same, fine.
1512 the same with ivory handles.
1513 glaziers' or painters' knives.
1514 knives, for cutting valves of rubber, leather and vegetable fibres.
1515 bread knives.
Knives and forks
1516 table, with handles of iron or nickelled iron, aluminium, bone, riveted wood, stained wood, spelter, common.
1517 the same, dessert.
1518 knives and forks, table, with handles of ebony, pearwood, stag horn, buffalo horn, or imitation ivory and other, up to current quality.
1519 the same, dessert.
1520 knives and forks, table, fine, except those with handles of ivory or metal.
1521 the same, dessert.
1522 of wood or composition, for salad.
1523 the same, of buffalo or ebony.
1524 with ivory handles, of all kinds.
Ice-cream freezers
1649 of iron or wood, without mechanism.
1650 automatic, complete or incomplete, with or without condenser.

Ceramics, Glassware and Crystal-ware

Common Moulded Glassware and Crystal-ware

Cruets with wooden stand
2465 of moulded glass.
2466 of plain crystal.
Insulators
2467 for pianos.
Needle cases
2468 of moulded glass.
2469 of plain crystal.
Sconces
2470 of moulded glass.
2471 of cut glass.
2472 of crystal.
Knife rests
2473 of moulded glass.
2474 of plain crystal.
Sugar bowls
2475 of moulded glass.
2476 of plain crystal.
Trays
2477 of moulded glass.
2478 of plain crystal.
Bars
2479 of glass.

(*Continued on next page*)

Argentina (*Continued*)

Tariff No.

Sweetmeat boxes
2480 of moulded glass.
2481 of plain crystal.
Bottles or cruets, for cruet stands
2482 of moulded glass.
2483 of plain crystal.
Bottles of all sizes
2484 of moulded glass.
2485 of plain crystal.
Candlesticks for one candle
2486 of moulded glass.
2487 of plain crystal.
Ash-trays
2488 of glass, for advertising purposes.
Brush Holders
2489 of moulded glass.
2490 of plain crystal.
Cocktail Services
2491 of moulded glass.
2492 of plain crystal.
Compote Dishes
2493 of moulded glass.
2494 of plain crystal.
Butter and Ice-cream Shells
2495 of moulded glass.
2496 of plain crystal.
Drinking Glasses with Stems
2497 of moulded glass.
2498 of plain crystal.
Cream Jugs
2499 of moulded glass.
2500 of plain crystal.
Sweet Bowls
2513 of moulded glass.
2514 of plain crystal.
Finger Bowls
2515 of moulded glass.
2516 of plain crystal.
Salad Bowls
2517 of moulded glass.
2518 of plain crystal.
Sponge-holders
2519 of moulded glass.
2520 of plain crystal.
Lemon-squeezers
2521 of moulded glass.
2522 of plain crystal.
Toilet Flasks
Holding up to two hundred grammes:
2523 of moulded glass.
2524 of plain crystal.
Holding from two hundred to five hundred grammes:
2525 of moulded glass.
2526 of plain crystal.
Holding more than five hundred grammes:
2527 of moulded glass.
2528 of plain crystal.
Fruit Dishes with a Single Bowl
2529 of moulded glass.
2530 of plain crystal.
Flat Dishes of all kinds
2531 of moulded glass.
2532 of plain crystal.
Single Egg Cups
2533 of moulded glass.
2534 of plain crystal.
Soap Dishes and Holders
2535 of moulded glass.
2536 of plain crystal.
Pitchers
Holding up to half a litre:
2537 of moulded glass.
2538 of plain crystal.
Holding more than half a litre:
2539 of moulded glass.
2540 of plain crystal.
With metal cover:
2541 of moulded glass.
2542 of plain crystal.
Jugs
2543 of moulded glass.
2544 of plain crystal.
Milk Jugs Holding up to Half a Litre
2545 of moulded glass.
2546 of plain crystal.
Liqueur Sets
2547 consisting of one decanter and six small glasses, with or without tray, of moulded glass.
2548 the same, with metal parts, very common.
2549 consisting of two decanters and twelve small glasses, with tray, of moulded glass.
2550 other kinds.
Pen-wipers
2551 of moulded glass.
2552 of plain crystal.
Butter-dishes
2553 of moulded glass.
2554 of plain crystal.
Mustard Pots
2555 of moulded glass.
2556 of plain crystal.
Wash Basins
2557 and ewers of glass.
2558 the same, of crystal.
Tooth-pick Holders
2559 of moulded glass.
2560 of plain crystal.
Flat Candlesticks
2561 of moulded glass.

Tariff No.

2562 of plain crystal.
Confectionery Plates
2563 of moulded glass.
2564 of plain crystal.
Boxes for Face Powder, with or without Metal Foot
2565 of moulded glass.
2566 of plain crystal.
Punch-bowls, with tray and up to twelve glasses
2567 of moulded glass.
2568 of plain crystal.
Cheese Dishes and Covers, up to thirty-five centimetres
2569 of moulded glass.
2570 of plain crystal.
Exceeding thirty-five centimetres
2571 of moulded glass.
2572 of plain crystal.
Radish Dishes
2573 of moulded glass.
2574 of plain crystal.
Salt Cellars
2575 of moulded glass.
2576 of plain crystal.
Cuspidors
2577 of moulded glass.
2578 of plain crystal.
Gravy Boats
2579 of moulded glass.
2580 of plain crystal.
Drinking Glasses other than those with Stems
2581 of moulded glass.
2582 of plain crystal.
2583 cocktail glasses: of glass.
2584 cocktail glasses: of crystal.

Faience and Porcelain

Wares, Accessories and Objects
2611 of faience, for bathrooms or bathing articles.
2612 the same, of porcelain.
Sugar Bowls
2613 of plain white faience.
2614 of white porcelain.
Trays
2615 of plain white faience.
2616 the same, with wooden or metal frames.
2617 of white porcelain.
2618 the same, with wooden or metal frames.
Bidets
2619 with stand, of faience, white.
2620 the same, with accessories.
2621 with stand, of faience, painted.
2622 the same, with accessories.
2623 with stand, of porcelain, white.
Sweetmeat Boxes
2624 of plain porcelain.
Saucepans
2625 of faience.
2626 of porcelain.
Coffee Pots, Common
2627 of plain white faience.
2628 of white porcelain.
Coffe Pots, for Bain-marie
2629 of plain white faience.
2630 of white porcelain.
Candlesticks for One Candle
2631 of plain white faience.
2632 of white porcelain.
Ash-trays
2633 of faience, for advertising purposes.
Brush Holders
2634 of plain white faience.
2635 of white porcelain.
Compote Dishes
2636 of plain white faience.
2637 of white porcelain.
Butter and Ice-cream Shells
2638 of plain white faience.
2639 of white porcelain.
Cream Jugs
2640 of plain white faience.
2641 of white porcelain.
Pans
2642 of faience, for photography.
Cisterns
2643 of faience, for silent water-closets.
Sweet Bowls
2644 of plain white faience.
2645 of white porcelain.
Salad Bowls
2646 of plain white faience.
2647 of white porcelain.
Chambers
2648 of plain white faience.
2649 of white porcelain.
Sponge Holders
2650 of plain white faience.
2651 of white porcelain.
Flasks
2652 of faience, for laboratory use.
2653 of porcelain, for the same purpose.
Fruit Dishes, not open-worked
2654 of plain white faience.
2655 of white porcelain.
Open-worked
2656 of plain white faience.
2657 of white porcelain.

Argentina (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	
	Dishes
2658	Flat and without covers, up to 40 centimetres:
	of plain white faience.
2659	of white porcelain.
	Flat and without covers, of more than 40 centimetres:
2660	of plain white faience.
2661	of white porcelain.
	With covers:
2662	of plain white faience.
2663	of white porcelain.
	Egg Cups:
	Common:
2664	of plain white faience.
2665	of white porcelain.
	With mounting:
2666	of plain white faience.
2667	of white porcelain.
	Soap Dishes and Holders
2672	of plain white faience.
2673	of white porcelain.
	Pitchers
	Holding up to one and a half litres:
2674	of plain white faience.
2675	of white porcelain.
	Holding more than one and a half litres:
2676	of plain white faience.
2677	of white porcelain.
	For laboratories:
2678	of plain white faience.
2679	of white porcelain.
	With metal cover:
2680	of plain white faience.
2681	of white porcelain.
	Jugs
2682	of plain white faience.
2683	of white porcelain.
	Milk Jugs
	Holding up to one and a half litres:
2684	of plain white porcelain.
2685	of white porcelain.
	Holding more than one and a half litres:
2686	of plain white porcelain.
2687	of white porcelain.
	Pen wipers
2688	of plain white faience.
2689	of white porcelain.
	Flower Pots and Stands for Same
2690	of plain terra cotta, of single colour.
2691	of terra cotta, with ornaments or of several colours.
2692	of plain faience and of single colour.
2693	of faience, with ornaments or of several colours.
2694	of plain porcelain and of single colour.
2695	of porcelain, with ornaments or of several colours.
	Butter Dishes
2696	of plain white faience.
2697	of white porcelain.
	Yerba mate Bowls, with or without Foot
2698	of plain white faience.
2699	of white porcelain.
	Mustard Pots
2700	of plain white faience.
2701	of white porcelain.
	Wash Basins
2702	of plain white faience.
2703	of white porcelain.
	Toothpick Holders
2704	of plain white faience.
2705	of white porcelain.
	Flat Candlesticks
2706	of plain white faience.
2707	of white porcelain.
	Small Plates
	For olives or sugar:
2708	of plain white faience.
2709	of white porcelain.
	Plates
2710	dessert, up to 20 centimetres, of plain white faience.
2711	the same, of white porcelain.
2712	of plain white faience.
2713	of white porcelain.
2714	with foot, of plain white faience.
2715	with foot, of white porcelain.
2716	dinner pails, of plain white faience.
2717	dinner pails, of white porcelain.
	Face-powder Boxes
2718	of plain white faience.
2719	of white porcelain.
	Dinner Pails, with or without Basket
2720	of plain white faience.
2721	of white porcelain.
	Cheese Dishes and Covers
2722	of plain white faience.
2723	of white porcelain.
	Radish Dishes
2724	of plain white faience.
2725	of white porcelain.
	Cuspidors
	Without foot:
2726	of plain white faience.
2727	of white porcelain.
	With foot:
2728	of plain white faience.
2729	of white porcelain.
	Gravy Boats
2730	of plain white faience.
2731	of white porcelain.

Tariff No.	
	Frying Pans
2732	of fireproof faience.
2733	of white porcelain.
	Soup Tureens
2734	of plain white faience.
2735	of white porcelain.
	Bottle Stoppers
2736	of faience, with wire.
2737	of porcelain.
	Cups
	Bouillon, up to 15 centimetres:
2738	of plain white faience.
2739	of white porcelain.
	Bouillon, more than 15 centimetres:
2740	of plain white faience.
2741	of white porcelain.
	Coffee, tea or breakfast, with or without saucer:
2742	of plain white faience.
2743	of white porcelain.
	Tea Pots
2744	of plain white faience.
2745	of white porcelain.
	Ink Pots
2746	of porcelain.
	Water Tumblers for wash-stands
2747	of plain white faience.
2748	of white porcelain.
	Night Lights
2749	of plain white faience.
2750	of white porcelain.

Miscellaneous Articles

	Ornaments
2751	and figures, of plaster, for bazaars, weighed together with the box and packing.
2752	and figures, of glass and faience.
2753	the same, decorated with silver or gold.
2754	and figures, of terra cotta, weighed together with the box and packing.
2755	of porcelain.
2756	the same, decorated with silver or gold.
	Cruet Stands
2757	wooden.
	Baths
2770	of faience or of glazed earthenware.
2771	the same, with accessories.
	Common Mirrors
2804	with frame up to 14 centimetres in their greatest dimension, including pocket mirrors.
2805	the same, more than 14 and up to 20 centimetres.
2806	the same, of more than 20 and up to 30 centimetres.
2807	the same, of more than 30 and up to 50 centimetres.
2808	the same, of more than 50 and up to 75 centimetres.
	Flower Vases
2809	of glass.
2810	of crystal.
	Flowers
2811	of all kinds, of faience.
2812	the same, of porcelain.
	Globes
2813	of glass, for garden ornaments.
2814	of glass, of all colours and sizes, for ships' lamps or lights.
2815	the same, of crystal.
	Lamps (complete or not)
2818	of glass, table, common, with or without wick holder or other corresponding parts, except the globe.
2819	of glass, table, with foot in the shape of flower stand, except the globe.
2820	of glass, portable, also small night lamps.
2821	for kitchen use, of all kinds.
	Lanterns
2828	of faience with glass, for small incandescent lamps.
2829	the same, of porcelain with glass.
	Lampshades
2847	of glass, white.
2848	of glass, coloured.
	Pedestals
2849	of faience, for washstands.
	Lamp Bases
2850	of glass or faience.

Woven Fabrics of all kinds

	Carpets
2873	hand-made, fine, called Persian or Chinese.
2874	of cut mock velvet, of pure or mixed wool, of all kinds, including those made by hand, up to current quality, except so-called 'Indian carpets'.
2875	made by hand, of jute containing less than 50% of wool, so-called 'Indian carpets.'
2876	of cotton or jute, with artificial silk.
2877	of mock velvet of agave or other fibres.
2878	of curled mock velvet, of pure or mixed wool.
2879	of coarse fabric (jergon) of pure or mixed wool.
2880	of cork.
2881	of paper.
	Table Covers
2889	of jute, cotton or of these fibres mixed, with or without metal threads, plain.
2890	the same, plushy.
2891	of pure or mixed flax.
2892	of agave or cotton, with wool.
2893	of cotton with wool, plushy.
2894	of mixed wool.
2895	of wool.
2896	of wool or cotton with silk.
2897	of mixed silk.
2898	of silk.
	Curtains, Sash Curtains or Blinds
2907	of cotton imitation crochet and those of coarse tulle with ordinary appliques of cotton fabric.
2908	of cotton, pure or mixed flax, with lace and those of lace or transparent fabrics, not included in the foregoing heading.

(*Continued on next page*)

Argentina (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	
2909	of jute or cotton, pure or these fibres mixed, with or without metal threads, plain
2910	the same, plushy.
2911	of agave or cotton with wool.
2912	of mixed wool.
2913	of wool.
2914	of pure or mixed silk or of cotton with silk, with flax or cotton lace.
2915	of silk.
	Table Cloths, Napkins and Table Centres
2943	of pure or mixed flax, plain.
2944	the same, hem-stitched, ravelled or open-worked.
2945	the same, embroidered, also those with lace.
2946	of cotton, plain or hem-stitched.
2947	the same, ravelled or open-worked.
2948	the same, embroidered or with lace.
2949	of artificial silk, with or without cotton admixture.
2950	of natural silk.
2951	articles of the two preceding headings, with admixture of other fibres.
2952	of cotton, with natural silk.
	Note: Triangular shawls. See: Hosiery.
	Tea-cloths
2953	crochet.
	Kerchiefs
2954	of cotton, embroidered in any manner and in any proportion or with lace.
2955	of cotton, hem-stitched, up to 60 centimetres.
2956	of cotton, not hem-stitched, up to 60 centimetres.
2957	of cotton, not hem-stitched, over 60 centimetres.
2958	of cotton, hem-stitched, over 60 centimetres.
2959	of cotton, with fringes, including scarves, single or double, shawls (chalones), mantles or ponchos, with or without woollen fringe or band.
2960	of pure or mixed flax, not hem-stitched.
2961	the same, hem-stitched.
2962	of linen, embroidered in any manner and in any proportion.
2963	shawls (chalones) or scarves, of woollen merino, cashmere or grenadine.
2964	shawls (chalones), scarves, mantles or ponchos, of wool, not included in the preceding heading.
2965	shawls (chalones) and scarves, of mixed woollen merino, cashmere or grenadine.
2966	shawls (chalones) and scarves of mixed wool, not included elsewhere.
2967	mantles and ponchos, of mixed wool, weighing less than 1,700 grammes, except kerchiefs, shawls (chalones) and scarves.
2968	mantles and ponchos, of mixed wool, weighing more than 1,700 grammes, except kerchiefs, shawls (chalones) and scarves.
2969	shawls (chalones), scarves, mantles or ponchos, of cotton with wool.
2970	the same, of wool with silk.
2971	of pure silk or with 15% of another textile material.
2972	the same, embroidered in any manner and in any proportion.
2973	of mixed silk, containing up to 70% of another textile material.
2974	with silk, containing up to 30% exclusive of silk.

Woven Fabrics

	Of Cotton
2979	swanskin.
2980	unbleeched cloth.
2981	unbleached, with coloured stripes.
2982	unbleached, called bombazine including those not specially mentioned, excluding cotton cord fabric.
2983	sailcloth, heavy or light, white.
2984	the same, coloured.
2985	for lining, called 'capricho' and crinolina,' including sized cambric, common, for interior lining of clothing.
2986	velveteen, plush or velvet, weighing up to 200 grammes per square metre.
2987	velveteen, plush or velvet, weighing more than 200 grammes per square metre.
2988	corduroy.
2989	figured bombazine, white or coloured.
2990	with borders, for towels or sheets, whether or not combined with flax.
2991	embroidered, plaited, with broad folds, hem-stitched, open-worked or in any other special form for shirt fronts.
2992	embroidered, broad folds, plaited (craped), and with drawnwork, up to 200 grammes per square metre.
2993	the same, embroidered by the Jacquard process.
2994	with lace or open-worked and those with raised embroidered or with broderie anglaise (embroidered) band style not included elsewhere
2995	knitted combined (saturado) or not with wool.
2996	white, not specially mentioned, weighing up to 80 grammes inclusive per square metre.
2997	white, plain or serged, weighing more than 80 and up to 160 grammes per square metre.
2998	the same, weighing more than 160 grammes per square metre.
2999	white, figured with stripes or other loom-made designs, weighing more than 80 grammes per square metre.
3000	printed, not specially mentioned, weighing up to 80 grammes inclusive per square metre.
3001	printed, weighing more than 80 and up to 160 grammes per square metre.
3002	the same, weighing more than 160 grammes per square metre.
3003	coloured, not specially mentioned, weighing up to 80 grammes inclusive per square metre.
3004	coloured, weighing more than 80 and up to 130 grammes inclusive per square metre.
3005	coloured, weighing more than 130 grammes per square metre.
3006	of cotton with wool, called plush.
3007	with wool, not specially mentioned.
3008	with rubber, called waterproof.
3009	with rubber and wool, called waterproof.
3010	with natural silk.
3011	with artificial silk only.
3012	the same as the previous heading, embroidered by the Jacquard process.
3013	double fabrics of cotton.
3014	gummed, for footwear tips.
3015	with silk, consiting or two adherent fabrics, for the manufacture of footwear.
	Of Flax, Pure or Mixed
3019	sail cloth, heavy or light, white.
3020	the same, coloured.
3021	for linings.
3022	cloths called Russian, cloths for lining and cloth for linen (lienzo) or wiping cloths (repasadores).
3023	cloths, unbleached, with or without coloured stripes, for clothing or for covering furniture.
3024	cloths, white or coloured for clothing.
3025	the same, printed.
3026	white, for interlining shirt fronts.
3027	damasked.
3028	ticking.
3029	with lace or open-work and with embroidery, of all kinds.
3030	not mentioned above and weighing up to 150 grammes inclusive per square metre.
3031	not specially mentioned, weighing more than 150 grammes per square metre.
3032	with silk.
	Of Wool
3034	for billard tables.
3035	pure or mixed, knitted, in the piece or cut out, not made up.
3036	pure or mixed, so-called bunting and baize.
3037	pure or mixed, special, for horse blankets.
3038	not mentioned elsewhere, weighing up to 200 grammes inclusive per square metre.
3039	not mentioned elsewhere, weighing from 201 to 400 grammes per square metre.
3041	mixed, called ratteen, president cloth, pilot cloth or melton, common, containing up to 70% of wool.
3042	pure or mixed, common, with hair, for blankets, provided the hair predominates.
3043	pure or mixed, common, especially for troops.
3047	with natural silk or with cotton and natural silk.
3049	as in the preceding heading, embroidered by the Jacquard process.
3050	with rubber, called waterproof.
3051	with rubber and cotton, called waterproof.
3052	and silk, double, called 'Zenana.'
	Of Silk
3053	sized, called crepe.
3054	natural, pure or mixed with 15% of other textile material.
3056	as in the preceding heading, embroidered by the Jacquard system.
3057	exclusively artificial, semi-manufactured, to be completed industrially.
3059	transparent or of voiles, ornamented or spotted with another textile material or with composition.
3060	transparent or of voiles with glass or metal.
3061	unbleached.
3062	natural, pure, unbleached, to be completed industrially.
3063	natural, mixed.
3064	solely of artificial silk mixed with cotton, containing more than 40% and up to 85% of artificial silk.
3065	solely of artificial silk mixed with wool, containing more than 40% and up to 85% of artificial silk.
3066	fabrics of the two preceding headings, embroidered by the Jacquard system.
3067	with rubber (waterproof).
3067 (b)	of silk, insulating, non-adhesive, yellow, in rolls or spools.
	Hosiery
3092	of cotton, whether or not combined with wool, such as pullovers (chaquetones), petticoats, children's combinations (mamelucos) and bathing drawers.
3093	of cotton, not mentioned in the preceding heading.
3094	of cotton with silk: pullovers (chaquetones) and petticoats.
3095	of cotton with silk, not mentioned in the preceding heading.
3096	of wool, pure or mixed: petticoats, pullovers (chaquetones) children's combinations (mamelucos).
3097	of wool, pure or mixed, not mentioned in the preceding heading.
3098	of wool, pure or mixed, with silk: pullovers (chaquetones) and petticoats.
3099	of wool, pure or mixed, with silk, not mentioned in the preceding heading.
3100	of flax, pure or mixed and imitations thereof.
3101	of flax, pure or mixed, and imitations thereof, with silk.
3102	of silk, pure or mixed.
	Shirts
3118	of cotton, white or coloured, with plain starched fronts, common, including night-shirts, for men.
3119	as in the preceding heading, for children.
3120	shirts of heading 3118, with visible parts of linen, pure or mixed with fibres other than silk, including shirts with visible parts of cotton, or plaited, whether or not starched.
3121	as in the preceding heading, for children.
3122	shirts of heading 3118, embroidered, hem-stitched or with front of pique or half-linen and shirts of linen, pure or mixed with other fibres of all kinds.
3123	as in the preceding heading, for children.
3124	of linen, cotton or wool, with silk.
3125	as in the preceding heading, for children.
	Ready-made Clothing for Men, Women and Children
3198	of waterproof cotton fabric.
3199	of waterproof woollen fabric.
3200	of waterproof fabric with silk.
3201	of oilcloth.
3202	of cotton, of any kind, plain or ribbed (con filetes) except men's shirts, weighed together with the boxes.
3203	the same, embroidered or with insertions or embroidered applications.
3204	of linen, of all kinds, plain or ribbed (con filetes), except men's shirts.
3205	the same, embroidered or with insertions or embroidered appliques.
3206	of flannel or wool fabrics, pure or mixed with fibres, other than silk.
3207	of silk, pure or mixed with other fibres, of all kinds, such as shirts, wrappers or blouses, petticoats, 'mantillas de chapa' or imitations thereof, and similar articles.
3208	of unbleached silk of all kinds.
3209	of cotton, covered with silk, in the form of bibs.
	Ties
3210	of cotton or linen.
3211	of wool, pure or mixed with other fibres.
3212	of mixed silk, with or without lining or interlining.
3213	of silk, with or without lining or interlining.
	Curtains or Sets of Curtains
3218	of pure or mixed silk, stiffened with jute or swansdown.
	Stockings
3249	of wool, thick-textured, for country wear, very common.
3250	of cotton and of cotton combined with wool.
3251	of cotton, with silk.
3252	of unbleached cotton, long, for country wear, very common.
3253	of wool, pure or mixed with materials other than silk.
3254	of wool with silk.
3255	of linen and those called of linen.
3256	of linen and those called of linen, with silk.
3257	of pure or mixed silk.
3258	unfinished. Appraised according to kind, as if finished.
	Mantles (tapados)
3334	of wool, pure or mixed with materials other than silk, for women, such as capes, talmas, pelerines, boleros, bodices (zuavas) and the like.
3335	the same, having at the collar or at the cuffs or at both, trimmings of fur of the first, second or third category, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3336	the same, with trimmings exceeding 20 centimetres in width.

Argentina *(Continued)*

Tariff No.

3337 the same, having in addition a lower border of fur, whether or not complete, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3338 the same, with lower border exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3339 the same, having at the collar or at the cuffs or at both, trimmings of fur of the fourth, fifth and sixth category, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3340 the same, with trimmings exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3341 the same, having in addition a lower border of fur, whether or not complete, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3342 the same, with lower border exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3343 of pure or mixed silk, for women.
3344 the same, having at the collar or at the cuffs or at both, trimmings of fur of the first, second or third category, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3345 the same, with trimmings exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3346 the same, having in addition a lower border of fur, whether or not complete, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3347 the same, with lower border exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3348 the same, having at the collar or at the cuffs or at both, trimmings of fur of the fourth, fifth or sixth category, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3349 the same, with trimmings exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3350 the same, having in addition a lower border of fur, whether or not complete, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3351 the same, with lower border exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3352 of velvet and plush of pure or mixed silk, for women.
3353 the same, having at the collar or at the cuffs or at both, trimmings of fur of the first, second or third category, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3354 the same, with trimmings exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3355 the same, having in addition a lower border of fur, whether or not complete, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3356 the same, with lower border exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3357 the same, having at the collar or at the cuffs or at both, trimmings of fur of the fourth, fifth or sixth category, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3358 the same, with trimmings 20 centimetres in width.
3359 the same, having in addition a lower border of fur, whether or not complete, not exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3360 the same, with lower border exceeding 20 centimetres in width.
3361 for young girls.

Ready-made Clothes

3369 of cotton, for christening, plain or with cotton lace.
3370 the same, embroidered or with insertions or embroidered appliques.
3371 of silk, pure or mixed with other fibres, for christening.
3372 of wool, pure or mixed, for christening.
3373 of pique of other cotton fabrics, plain or embroidered, for children.
3374 of silk, pure or mixed, whether or not trimmed, for children.
3375 of wool, pure or mixed with other fibres, whether or not trimmed, for children.
3376 of pure or mixed linen, whether or not trimmed, for children.
3377 of cotton, whether or not trimmed, for women.
3378 of pure or mixed linen, whether or not trimmed, with or without visible undergarment (viso) of silk, for women.
3379 of wool, pure or mixed, whether or not trimmed, with or without visible undergarment (viso), for women.
3380 of silk, pure or mixed, whether or not trimmed, for women.
3381 of velvet or plush, whether or not trimmed, for women.

Small Wares – Perfumery – Stationery, Bazaar Goods and Fancy Goods

Toilet Articles

3406 eau de Cologne and toilet vinegar, of all kinds, including lavender water.
3407 hair lotions of all kinds; also Divine, Duchess, Kananga, Florida, iris and similar water.
3408 mouth washes of all kinds.
3409 waters, for hair-dyeing, of all kinds, in bottles containing up to 100 grammes.
3410 'Larola' milk, in flasks.
3411 deodorizing liquids for toilet use.

Portfolios

3490 or card-cases, of oilcloth or cloth.
3491 the same, of paper.
3492 the same, of leather, common.
3493 the same as the preceding heading, current quality.
3494 the same as the preceding heading, fine.
3495 the same, of celluloid or imitation tortoiseshell or imitation ivory.
3496 the same as the previous heading, fine.
3497 with accessories.

Belts

3524 with or without elastic, of cotton.
3525 of leather, up to current quality.
3526 as in the preceding heading, fine.
3527 of metal, up to current quality.
3528 as in the preceding heading, fine.
3529 of linen, oilcloth or wool, up to current quality.
3530 the same, fine.
3531 of pure or mixed silk, up to current quality.
3532 the same, fine.
3533 of rubber composition, inferior quality.
3534 of rubber of other kinds.

Cosmetics

3554 of all kinds.

Gloves

3587 of cotton, white, for troops.
3588 of all kinds, of cotton, linen or imitations thereof.
3589 the same, lined and frizzed.
3590 of cotton or linen, with silk.
3591 of wool, pure or mixed with fibres other than silk.
3592 of wool, pure or mixed with silk.
3593 of pure or mixed silk.
3594 of skins, of all kinds, including those lined with silk.
3595 the same, lined, of all kinds, except those lined with silk.
3596 of leather, with wrists, for mechanics.
3597 of cotton or wool, with leather.
3598 of rubber, for household use.
3599 of rubber, for electricians.
3600 or muffs of unbleached cotton fabric, for workmen.

Tariff No.

Safety Razors

3660 complete or incomplete.
3661 the same, with case.
3662 safety razors, gilt or silvered.
3663 the same, with case.

Powder

3711 face.
3712 soap.
3713 tooth, in cardboard or wooden boxes, including Brown's dentifrice powder, in flasks.
3714 the same, in porcelain or glass containers.
3715 of steel or glass, for flower makers.

Pomades

3716 for the face or hair.

Silk

3732 sewing or embroidering, in skeins.
3733 for like purposes, of all kinds, subject to stating the number of metres on each reel.
3734 for botton holes, called 'Milanese.'

Booksellers' Wares and Stationery

Writing Pads

3820 of Russia leather or scented, for writing desks.
3821 of other leather.
3822 of oilcloth, common, for writing desks.
3823 the same, of blotting paper.

Brief Cases

3824 or satchels of leather for school children.
3825 the same, with accessories.
3826 of oilcloth or fabric, for school children.
3827 the same, with accessories.

Compasses

3841 for school children, loose or in boxes or cases, current quality or fine.
3842 the same, common.

Toys, Games and Sports Articles

Chess Sets

3985 of wood or bone, up to current quality.
3986 the same, fine.

Fishing Articles

3987 of all kinds, not elsewhere mentioned.

Small Wooden Balls

3988 for lotteries.

Golf Bags

3989 of cotton fabric, with leather reinforcements.
3990 the same, of leather.

Horses

3991 rocking or on wheels, over 40 centimetres.
3992 the same, mechanical.
3993 of solid wood, for pulling, more than 20 centimetres at the base.

Bladders

3994 of rubber, for footballs.

Empty Baskets

3995 or toys of osier, straw or other similar materials, of all kinds.
3996 the same, with accessories, according to the declared value.

Fishing Rods

3997 fine.
3998 up to current quality.

Caps

3999 for children's pistols.

Small Carriages

4000 of osier, up to current quality.
4001 of any other kind. According to the declared value.

Dice

4002 except those of ivory or mother-of-pearl.

Draughts-boards

4003 of white wood, neither painted nor varnished, and cardboard draughts-boards covered with leather.
4004 the same, painted or varnished.
4005 of mahogany or jacaranda.

Domino Games

4006 of wood or composition.
4007 of bone.
4008 of ivory or tortoiseshell.

Playing Counters

4009 of bone.

Toy Balloons

4010 of rubber, with wooden or bone mouthpiece, including the weight of the packing and cardboard boxes.
4011 the same, without mouthpieces, including the weight of the packing and cardboard boxes.

Bathing Caps

4012 of rubber, with or without box.

Games

4013 for sport, not elsewhere mentioned.
4014 frog (sapo).

Toys

4015 of celluloid, of all kinds.
4016 of vulcanized rubber or elastic gum, not elsewhere mentioned.
4017 of bone, with or without parts of metal, composition or wood.
4018 the same, with rubber parts.
4019 mechanical.
4020 of any kind, not elsewhere mentioned.
4021 the same, with celluloid parts.
4022 covered with fabric, felt and the like.
4023 meccano and hornby, whether or not mechanical.

Lotto Games

4024 of cardboard, in boxes of the same material, with 24 cards.
4025 the same, with 48 cards.
4026 the same, in wooden boxes.

(Continued on next page)

Argentina (*Continued*)

Tariff No.

Dolls and Puppets (*whether or not complete*)
4027 of celluloid.
4028 Bebe Jumeaux.
4029 other dolls, with head of biscuit-ware.
4030 of other kinds, with head not being of biscuit-ware.
4031 the same, covered with fabric, felt and the like.
Playing Cards
4032 of all kinds.
Clubs
4033 golf.
4034 miniature golf.
4035 hockey.
Skates
4036 with ball bearings.
4037 without ball bearings.
Balls
4038 of leather, with or without rubber bladder, of all kinds.
4039 golf and tennis.
Presses
4040 for tennis racquets.
Racquets
4041 of cord, twine or parchment for playing shuttlecock.
4042 the same, strung, for other games.
4043 the same, unstrung.
Nets
4044 for tennis courts or football grounds.
Tops
4045 wooden.
Toy Velocipedes
4046 with chain.
4047 the same, without chain or ordinary.

Bazaar Goods, Fancy Goods and Miscellaneous Goods

Ornaments for bazaars
4048 of yellow metal, whether or not covered with patina.
4049 and figures, of cast iron, zinc and the like, very common, in cardboard boxes.
Amber
4050 in lumps, natural or melted.
Spectacles
4051 with protector net, common.
4052 with protector net, fine, and those with or without sides, up to current quality.
4053 with or without sides, fine.
4054 opera glasses, of brass or leather.
4055 the same, gilt, silvered or nickelled.
4056 the same, of other kinds, and marine binoculars.
4057 spy-glasses, telescope style, common.
4058 the same, current quality and fine.
4059 binoculars, prismatic.
4060 opera glasses, prismatic.
4061 eye-glasses, gold.
4062 spectacle mountings.
Articles
4070 and ornaments of compressed paper pulp or paper mache.
4071 of galalith, composition or celluloid, not elsewhere mentioned.
4072 as in the preceding heading, of ebonite.
4073 of metal or wood, with parts of mother-of-pearl, in the form of boxes, match-boxes, crucifixes and the like.
4074 ornaments of tinned metal.
Articles of Bronze
4075 fancy, of all kinds, wholly or partly enamelled.
4076 card trays, seals (not elsewhere mentioned), flower vases and other fancy goods, with patina, gilt or not.
4077 statues or figures, with patina, gilt or not, weighing up to 10 kilogrammes each.
4078 the same, with ivory applications.
4079 the same, with ivory bust.
4080 statues or figures, weighing more than 10 and up to 25 kilogrammes each.
4081 the same, with ivory applications.
4082 the same, with ivory bust.
4083 statues or figures, weighing more than 25 kilogrammes each.
4084 the same, with ivory applications.
4085 the same, with ivory bust.
Articles of Metal
4086 silvered or electro-plated, fine quality.
4087 the same, current quality.
4088 silvered, common quality, and articles of compound metal.
4089 of iron, or agate with nickel, wrought in any manner, and articles of nickel or nickelled, or of aluminium, for toilet and other purposes.
4090 of zinc, for bazaars.
Trays
4091 of wood.
Walking sticks
4092 of wood or cane, common, without sword, with or without ferrule.
4093 the same, with sword.
4094 of heart-cherry wood (guindo), malacca, half malacca, bamboo and other, current quality and fine.
4095 the same, with sword.
4096 fine, of any other material, not specially mentioned.
4097 the same, with sword.
4098 for children, of any kind.
4099 extra-fine and walking sticks with gold or silver handles.
4100 umbrella or parasol sticks.
Cigar-holders and cigarette-holders
4101 only of amber, ambroid, mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell or mounted with these materials.
4102 of ivory (net weight).
4103 only of plastic materials, except ambroid, of any colour and of any kind, whether or not polished, or mounted with these materials (net weight).
4104 of meerschaum or imitations thereof, whether or not finished (net weight).
4105 only of horn, bone, wood, glass, crystal, hard rubber or coconut fibre, or mounted with these materials, including weight of the boxes and papers.
Heads
4106 wooden, for wig-makers' wares.
4107 of biscuit-ware for dolls and puppets.
4108 the same, imitation biscuit-ware.
Chains
4109 of steel, iron or metal, neither gilt nor silvered, for watches.
4110 of metal, silvered or gilt, with or without ornaments.

Tariff No.

4111 of metal, for key rings.
Boxes
4112 wooden, with marquetry, decorated or inlaid (for confectionery and other like uses).
4113 for sweets, of composition, with ornaments or figures of faience or porcelain.
4114 of cardboard, decorated with shells.
4115 of lacquer, common, fancy Japanese, of one colour.
4116 the same, coloured or with reliefs.
4117 wooden, common, also other wooden fancy articles, not specially mentioned.
Dish mats
4120 of wood, osier and the like.
4121 the same, of oilcloth.
Cigars or cigarette cases
4124 of leather.
4125 of all other kinds, not including electro-plated, mother-of-pearl, ivory or tortoise shell articles.
4126 of paper.
Pen-knives
4127 fine, of all kinds.
4128 current quality.
4129 common.
Dolls' bodies
4133 undressed.
4134 dressed.
Lanterns
4142 of paper.
Flowers
4143 artificial, with silk, loose, in bouquets, wreaths, garlands or in any other form, including the weight of the cardboard or wooden boxes.
4144 the same, or orange blossoms of cotton, in cardboard boxes.
4145 or leaves or parts of flowers, composition, tinplate or zinc, including artificial plants, in wooden boxes.
4146 or leaves or parts of flowers, of cotton, including artificial plants, in wooden boxes.
4147 or parts of flowers, of paper, including the boxes.
4148 or parts of flowers, of fabric, including the boxes.
4149 of shells or mother-of-pearl, with frame, leaves or stalks of iron.
Umbrella or parasol covers
4150 of pure or mixed silk.
4151 the same, of cotton or oilcloth.
4152 paper wrappers, for hats.
Fruits
4160 for ornaments, of cotton and composition.
Statues and figures
4161 of plaster or composition, not mentioned elsewhere.
4162 of wood.
Cages
4163 of wire or wood, for birds.
4164 the same, with stand or table.
Jewellery
4165 imitation, of metal, with or without other ornaments, including the weight of the boxes.
4166 the same, of rubber.
4167 the same, of composition, bone and the like.
Articles
4168 of paper and cardboard, for cotillions, garlands and ornaments.
Frames
4169 for portraits, of tin-plate, with or without ornaments.
4170 for portraits, of celluloid, cardboard covered with plush and the like, up to 20 centimetres.
4171 for portraits, of fancy wood, with or without ornaments.
4172 of tin-plate, with pictures, up to 20 centimetres.
4173 the same, of yellow metal, with or without pictures.
4174 as in the preceding heading, of bronze.
4175 for portraits, new or used, larger than 18 x 24 centimetres.
Ivory
4176 crude.
4177 wrought, of all kinds, except articles expressly mentioned in other headings.
Medals
4185 of metal.
4186 the same, gilt or silvered or enamelled.
Mother-of-pearl
4189 wrought, of all kinds, except that specially mentioned in other headings.
Umbrellas
4192 of cotton or wool.
4193 as in the preceding heading, with sword.
4194 of pure or mixed silk, common.
4195 as in the preceding heading, with sword.
4196 fine.
4197 as in the preceding heading, with sword.
4198 of silk, with ivory handle.
4199 as in the preceding heading, with sword.
Pearls
4203 imitation and glass beads.
Tobacco pipes
4206 only of wood or with mouthpiece of horn or bone.
4207 of wood, with rubber mouthpiece.
4208 the same, with mouthpiece of ivory or plastic materials (except ambroid), of any colour, whether or not polished.
4209 of wood, with mouthpiece of amber or ambroid, mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell, whether or not polished.
4210 imitation meerschaum, very common, with case.
4211 of meerschaum or imitations thereof, fine, with case.
Knobs or handles
4212 for umbrellas, walking sticks, parasols, of wood or composition.
4213 the same, of nickelled zinc or lead.
Parasols
4214 or sunshades, plain, of cotton, for women.
4215 the same, for young girls, provided that the ribs do not exceed 41 centimetres.
4216 or sunshades, plain, of cotton, with ornaments of cotton or of wool with cotton.
4217 the same, for young girls, provided the ribs do not exceed 41 centimetres.
4218 of silk foulard and other fabrics of silk mixed with cotton, common.
4219 the same as the preceding heading, current quality.
4220 the same as the preceding heading, fine.
4221 sunshades of paper, of all kinds.
4222 of cotton, for men.
4223 the same, of half-silk, unbleached silk and foulard.
Tobacco pouches
4226 of leather, of all kinds.
4227 of rubber, of all kinds.

Argentina (*Continued*)

Development of Patagonia and the North West

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 1457 of February 14 provides that firms taking part in the industrial development of Patagonia and North West Argentina are not subject to Decree 788/62 which suspends the surcharge-free importation of machinery forming complete lines of production.

EL SALVADOR

Construction and Expansion of Electricity Generating Plants in El Salvador

THE SALVADOREAN Government has published recently the text of the basic Electricity Service Law of 1935, as amended by subsequent legislation up to and including Decree No. 384 of October 31, 1961, which became effective on November 17, 1961.

Under Article 3 of the Law, the construction of new electricity generating plants, or the expansion of existing ones, must be made the subject of a petition to the Ministry of Economy accompanied by the following documents:

(a) plans and other details which may serve as a basis to form a complete idea of the nature, capacity and other characteristics of the proposed installation, specifying the site and the cities and regions to be served;

(b) an estimate of the approximate cost of the completed installation, including transmission lines, and the plans and documents that have served as a basis for such an estimate;

(c) a declaration of the maximum period within which it is hoped to have the plant in normal service;

(d) a certificate issued by the Ministry of Public Works confirming that the distribution of electric power and the erection of the plant or transmission lines will not damage materially existing industrial or agricultural enterprises, third parties or telephone or telegraph lines or national radio stations; and

(e) proof that the petitioner has made a deposit, equal to 10 per cent. of the capital to be invested, to guarantee the effectiveness of the installation. The deposit will be returned one year after the plant is considered by the General Inspector of Electric Services to be working normally. If the service is not operating within the specified period the deposit will be confiscated automatically without the right of appeal, and the concession will be cancelled.

PANAMA

Identifications and Markings on Containers

BY PANAMANIAN Decree Law No. 94 of December 28, 1961, every container or package of goods produced locally must indicate the net content, in pounds and in kilograms and its multiples or sub-multiples, when quoting weight, and in litres, when quoting volume.

Containers, covers, labels or packages of all goods, *whether imported or produced locally*, must show their content, ingredients, physical-chemical properties and place of manufacture.

The Panamanian Price Control Office will allow no longer than one year for the fulfilment of these requirements and infringements of this Law will be punishable with fines ranging from Balbaos 5.0 to Balboas 50.0.

COSTA RICA

Customs Tariff Changes

BY DECREE No. 3 of February 8, 1962, the following changes have been made in the Costa Rican Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Duty
		(Colones)
599.02.00-04	Insecticides, moth killers, rat killers and other preparations for combating plagues caused by animals, with recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Free
599-02-00-05	Insecticides, moth killers, rat killers and other preparations for combating plagues caused by animals	Free + 20% *ad val.*

MEXICO

Commercial Invoices

BY DECREE published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on December 30, 1961, certain changes have been made in the invoicing procedure for imports into Mexico. The following summary of the procedure incorporates those changes which seem likely to affect British exporters:

The requirements in regard to commercial invoices are somewhat exacting and must be carefully observed. The original and three copies, all signed, are officially required when consular visas are necessary, and the original and two copies otherwise, but additional copies, up to six, are often required by the Customs broker. Commercial invoices in due form are obligatory for all shipments by any means of goods with a commercial value of more than 1,000 pesos and must be attached to the corresponding import (or export) document. Invoices should preferably be made in Spanish and in the metric system but they may be in English or French and in the weights or measures of the country of origin. If the invoice comes in any language other than Spanish, a translation into Spanish, signed either by the sender, the recipient or Customs agent, must be attached to the invoice.

The official data required in commercial invoices are:

(1) the date and place of issue;

(2) the name and address of the recipient of the merchandise. If there is a change of addressee, the person concerned must record, under oath, the relevant particulars on all copies of the invoice;

(3) the makes, numbers, class and partial and total quantities of consignments. Where one or more of these details are missing, they can be supplied by the interested party or by the Customs agent or can be accepted as contained in the packing list if such a list exists, but in this last case the list must be attached to the invoice;

(4) the commercial specification of the merchandise and the details of same in regard to class, quantity and value. In no case will commercial specifications of goods be accepted when given in any form of code;

(5) a declaration of value of the merchandise made by the seller or, in its absence, by the address; and

(6) the name and address of the seller and his signature, at least on the original copy of the invoice, the remaining copies being permitted to bear a facsimile or seal of the seller.

The value of the goods must be declared in the invoice as the market value in the country of origin. It is essential not only that the invoice be dated before the date of arrival of the goods, but also that it should be in the hands of the importer before that time, otherwise a fine will be imposed and double duties levied.

In the case of commercial invoices covering land or maritime shipments with a value exceeding 1,000 pesos, invoices must be certified by the Mexican Consul nearest the place where the seller issues the invoice, or at the port of shipment of the goods. The wording of the regulations is such that, in each case where the word 'invoice' is mentioned, it is in the singular and it is clearly implied that each invoice must have a separate Consular Visa, the linking of different sets of invoices together under one Visa being against the regulations. Should any seller err in drafting an invoice and discover his error subsequent to obtaining the Consular Visa, he could rectify his error by making a declaration to the Consul who gave the Visa, and this rectification should be valid provided that it is dated before the arrival of the shipment at the Mexican port of destination.

Consular Visas are not required for shipments by air freight or parcel post, whatever the value, but three copies of the commercial invoice must accompany the parcel to which it refers or to one of them if there is more than one. In the latter case, if the parcels are not all sent to or from the country simultaneously, the invoices must accompany the first consignment and the remainder must contain a ticket with the number and date of despatch connecting it with the original parcel. The penalty for violation of any of these instructions is a fine equal to the value of the import duties.

In cases where the shipper, desiring to retain control of the goods until they arrive at their destination, consigns his shipment 'To Order – Notify . . .' etc., he must endorse both the original bill of lading on which the delivery is to be taken from the carrier, and the Customs copy. Considerable delay may result if this formality is omitted. No certificate of origin is required on shipments to Mexico.

There is a surcharge of 10 per cent. of Customs duties on all shipments by parcel post or regular mails in order to cover the handling charges, which for other types of shipments would be paid to the Customs broker.

(*Continued on next page*)

Bulletin for Industry – February

The February issue of the *Bulletin for Industry* includes articles on trends in public expenditure; movement in imports; world economic trends; and more Common Market questions. Copies from the Information Division, Treasury, London, S.W.1.

Mexico (*Continued*)

Special Customs Tariff Surcharge

H.M. EMBASSY in Mexico City reports that by a Revenue Law of the Federation for 1962 imports of the undermentioned goods are subject to a special customs surcharge of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* during 1962. The surcharge is levied on the actual value of the merchandise and not on the value as assessed by the Mexican authorities.

Tariff No.	Description
	Meat, fresh chilled or frozen:
020.00	Meat of poultry and of feathered game.
020.03	Meat of animals of the hog species.
021.00	Meat smoked, cooked, salted, or salted and pressed (not in airtight containers).
022.00	Meat and meat preparations, whether or not containing vegetable products in any proportion (in airtight containers).
023.00	Animal extracts, grenentine and guts.
030.01	Butter and cream.
030.02	Bees' honey.
031.00	Eggs, fresh, preserved or in powder, as well as egg yolk and white.
	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs:
041.00	Fresh or chilled.
042.00	Smoked, cooked, salted, salted and pressed or dried, not in airtight containers.
043.00	In airtight containers and caviar in all containers.
051.00	Edible flours and feculae.
	Fruits:
060.00	Fresh.
060.01	Naturally dried.
060.02	Dehydrated, whole or cut up.
060.03	Preserved or candied, and fruit preparations.
061.00	Olives, groundnuts and pistachio nuts.
062.00	Unfermented fruit juices.
	Pot herbs and vegetables:
063.00	Fresh.
063.01	Prepared or preserved, in airtight containers.
063.02	Prepared or preserved, not in airtight containers.
070.00	Common sugar and sugar candy.
071.00	Cane syrup, maple syrup, and syrup from fecula (glucose).
072.00	Confectionery, pastes and other preparations with a sugar basis.
080.00	Cocoa beans and cocoa preparations.
081.00	Raw coffee and coffee preparations.
084.00	Table sauces.
084.01	Vinegar.
	Edible preserves, n.s.m.:
092.00	Not in airtight containers.
092.01	In airtight containers.
100.00	Table wines fermented.
100.01	Generous wines, fermented.
100.02	Sparkling wines, fermented.
101.00	Distilled brandies, bitters, cremes, liqueurs and similar beverages.
120.00	Leaf tobacco, filler.
120.01	Leaf tobacco, wrapper.
121.00	Manufactured cigarettes.
121.01	Manufactured cigars.
121.02	Manufactured tobacco, shredded and chopped.
281.00	Cut flowers, foliage and wreaths or bouquets, all for industrial use.
600.02	Imitations of leather, with a basis of leather.
601.99	Other articles of leather or of hides or skins.
610.01	Rubber mouldings, sheets, tubes and rods.
610.02	Celluloid mouldings, sheets, tubes and rods.
611.03	Manufactures of casein.
611.04	Manufactures of compositions of synthetic resins or of plastic materials.
611.05	Manufactures of waterproof paper and of compositions of synthetic resins.
620.00	Wood in sheets or veneers.
620.01	Wood specially cut out.
621.00	Small boards of wood.
621.01	Wooden containers and parts thereof.
621.03	Wooden piping, gutters and tubes.
621.04	Wooden doors or windows.
621.06	Miscellaneous wood manufactures.
622.01	Manufactures of cork.
624.00	Baskets, fabrics, and plaits, all made of rattan, esparto, osier, straw or wood shavings.
624.01	Miscellaneous manufactures of rattan, esparto, osier, straw or wood shavings.
630.01	Paper of the natural colour of the pulp (except panels of wood-pulp or vegetable fibres, classified witiin heading 620.02).
631.00	Paper, coated or glazed.
631.01	Paper, painted or decorated.
631.02	Paper, bronzed or aluminized.
631.03	Transparent paper.
631.04	Paraffined or waxed paper and gummed paper.
631.07	Paper for documents and for the reproduction of manuscripts.
631.08	Paper and paperboard prepared for wrapping and for building purposes.
631.09	Paper for printing or decorating.
631.99	Prepared paper and paperboard, not specified.
632.01	Paper for sanitary purposes.
633.02	Printed advertisements and circular letters.
633.04	Printed pictures.
633.05	Printed labels and wrapping paper.
634.00	Albums, blocks, exercise books and books unprinted.
634.01	Bags and boxes.
634.02	Cards, letter cards, writing paper and envelopes.
634.07	Manufactures of paper and paperboard, not specified, printed.
634.08	Manufactures of paper and paperboard, not specified unprinted.
635.00	Printed diaries and calendars.
635.05	Printed periodicals.
640.03	Yarn and thread of animal fibres other than silk.
640.10	Cords, cables, cordage, ropes and twine.
640.11	Cords, cables, cordage, ropes and twine, of mixed fibres, also those with core or a mixture of metal.
	Fabrics and velvets:
641.01	Of cotton, plain, of uniform colour or with motifs.
641.02	Of cotton, figured, coloured or not.
641.05	Of cotton, napped.
641.07	Cord fabrics for the manufacture of tyres.
641.08	Of cotton, laminated, with or without admixture of another fibre than silk (not including those laminated by the actual yarn or thread of the fabric or by sewing).
642.00	Of jute, abaca, coco, agave, henequen, istle, palm and other hard vegetable fibres.
642.01	Of flax, hemp, ramie and soft vegetable fibres other than cotton.
642.02	Of wool and of animal fibres other than silk (including those bearing embroidery other than of silk or with admixture of non-precious metal of all sorts).
642.03	Of plastic material.
642.04	Of artificial fibres.
642.05	Cord fabrics of artificial fibres, for the manufacture of tyres.
642.06	Of silk.
642.07	Embroidered with fibres.
642.08	Laminated, not prepared.
	Fabrics of intermixed fibres and fabrics containing metal:
643.01	Mixed with vegetable fibres.
643.02	Mixed with artificial fibres.
644.00	Hosiery fabrics (tubular or not) of cotton.
644.03	Hosiery fabrics (tubular or not) of other vegetable fibres.
645.03	Lace, net fabrics and tulle of artificial fibres.
645.04	Lace, net fabrics and tulle, of silk.
646.02	Ribbons.
646.03	Galloons.
646.04	Plaited fabrics, not imitating lace, other than those falling within heading 646.03.
646.06	Other bands, laminated or not.
646.07	Trimmings, pleatings and the like, loose.
646.08	Elastic.
647.01	Felt of animal fibres other than silk.
647.02	Felt of artificial fibres.
648.00	Fabrics and ribbons, adhesive or insulating.
648.02	Fabrics, waxed, oiled and gummed, except those falling within heading 648.00 and 648.04.
648.04	Fabrics and felts, laminated and rubbered, oiled or with preparations or coverings of other substances.
648.07	Yarn, thread and fabrics of twisted paper, with or without a core of non-externally visible fibres (excluding those of transparent paper, which are classified as being of artificial fibres).
649.00	Carpets.
649.02	Sacks and packing containers, whether or not impregnated with rubber, synthetic resins or other materials.
649.05	Ribbons with metal in a non-specified form.
649.07	Artificial flowers and detached parts thereof and manufactured of such flowers.
649.11	Umbrellas and sunshades, including beach and garden umbrellas.
649.13	Coffins.
649.14	Dressed dolls.
649.17	Camp beds, tarpaulins and tents (including accompanying pegs).
649.18	Theatrical curtains (other than of asbestos) and scenery.
649.19	Toilet puffs.
649.98	Other articles with a base of yarn, thread or fabric of textile fibres, whether or not rubbered or oiled.
649.99	Other manufactures of yarn, thread or fabric.
650.00	Lime.
	Shaped building materials:
651.01	Of clay or earth, non-refractory.
651.02	Of cement.
651.03	Of fibro-cement.
651.06	Of stone.
651.07	Of slate.
651.08	Of marble.
651.09	Of steatite, xylolith and silicates.
653.05	Manufactures of marble.
	Glass and crystal:
655.03	Slabs and mosaics.
655.04	Plane.
655.05	Containers.
655.06	Mirrors.
655.07	Buttons, beads and ornamental articles.
655.99	Articles, n.s.m.
656.00	Faience.
656.01	Porcelain.
660.01	Beaten gold.
	Manufactures and jewellery:
665.00	With pearls or precious stones.
665.02	Without pearls or precious stones.
	Imitation jewellery:
666.01	Exclusively of gilt or silvered non-precious metal.
666.03	With parts of gilt or silvered non-precious metal.
666.04	With parts of non-precious metal neither gilt nor silvered.
667.01	Passementerie of non-precious metal.
680.00	Pins of iron or steel.
680.09	Safes and safety doors for documents of title, all made of iron or steel.
680.98	Manufactures of enamelled iron.
680.99	Manufactures of iron or steel, n.s.m.
681.01	Copper and copper alloy eraser sockets.
681.99	Copper and copper alloy manufactures, n.s.m.
683.00	Manufactures of nickel.
684.99	Manufactures of lead, tin, zinc and alloys of such metals, n.s.m.
685.03	Base metal curtain fittings and metal fittings for Venetian blinds.
685.04	Base metal locks, padlocks, key blanks and door closers.
685.07	Base metal tinsel and tinsel manufactures, also ornaments for Christmas cribs.
685.11	Base metal toys, non-automatic.
685.12	Base metal gilt or silvered manufactures including ornamental articles.
685.13	Base metal key carriers.
720.00	Hoes, axes, shovels, picks and spades for agricultural and like purposes.
720.02	Machetes and secateurs for agricultural and like purposes.
721.00	Cold chisels, nail-sets, hammers, pincers, punches, wrenches and spanners, screw drivers and wood chisels.
721.01	Files, fretsaws, including files and saws for ampoules, and compass saws.
721.07	Workmen's benches.
721.08	Tool handles.
721.09	Sets of hand tools.
731.01	Electric cells.
733.01	Poles and towers for the installation of electric current conducting lines.
733.02	Insulators, supports, pins and terminals for the installation of electric current conducting lines.
733.03	Collars, stays and cross-arms for the installation of electric current conducting lines.

Mexico (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description
733.04	Other equipment for the erection of overhead electric lines.
734.00	Electric sockets and fuses.
734.04	Electric protecting tubes.
	Electric machines and apparatus:
735.02	For heating (including pillows, blankets, heaters, grillers, roasters and smoothing irons).
735.03	For ventilation.
735.04	For household use.
735.05	Gongs, push-buttons and indicator boards.
735.07	Refrigerators.
743.04	Separate and spare parts for clothes-washing machines, identifiable after verification (Rule No. 15 paragraph II, letter [d]).
751.00	Automobiles for the transport of persons.
752.01	Carriages, caravans and perambulators (not motor-driven, with wheels other than to run on rails).
755.00	Aeroplanes.
756.00	Rowing, sailing or paddle ships, boats and other vessels.
756.02	Ships, boats and other vessels, otherwise propelled.
	Separate parts and spare parts of transport material:
	Specially classified (Rule No. 15, paragraph II, letter [c]):
761.00	Rubber tyres.
761.01	Rubber inner tubes.
761.04	Springs, separate leaves and attachments therefor.
	Of automobiles:
762.04	Not specially mentioned, identifiable after verification.
	Of ships, boats and other vessels:
764.00	Classified by name.
764.01	Identifiable after verification.
	Of motor cycles, bicycles and other velocipedes:
767.01	Of bicycles, identifiable after verification.
767.02	Of motor cycles, classified by name.
767.03	Of motor-cycles, identifiable after verification.
767.04	Of other velocipedes, classified by name.
	Fabric clothing except that falling within Group 804:
800.00	Of cotton.
800.02	Of animal fibres other than silk.
800.03	Of artificial fibres and mixtures thereof other than with silk.
800.04	Of silk and mixtures thereof.
	Clothing of hosiery:
801.00	Of cotton.
801.02	Of animal fibres other than silk.
801.03	Of artificial fibres and mixtures thereof other than with silk.
	Clothing of lace, blonde-lace, net fabric or tulle:
802.03	Of artificial fibres and mixtures thereof other than with silk.
	Clothing accessories of plain weave fabric:
810.00	Of cotton.
810.04	Of silk pure or mixed with other fibres.
	Clothing accessories of any fabric:
812.03	Of artificial fibres and mixtures thereof other than with silk.
	Clothing accessories of non-textile materials:
813.00	Of leather or of hide or skin.
813.01	Of other materials.
	Hats, helmets, caps and articles for their manufacture of materials other than felt:
821.00	Helmets.
821.02	Waterproof.
	Footwear of leather or of hide or skin or with uppers or soles of leather or of hide or of skin:
830.01	More than 20 cm. in length.
	Footwear of other materials:
831.00	Of fabric.
	Articles for the manufacture of footwear:
832.00	Uppers, inner soles, soles and heels, of leather or of hide or skin.
832.02	Other fittings.
	Household linen and furnishing articles of plain-weave fabric:
840.00	Of cotton.
840.01	Of vegetable fibres other than silk.
840.03	Of artificial fibres and mixtures thereof other than with silk.
	Household linen and furnishing articles of other materials:
845.01	Of sheets of plastic materials.
	Travel goods and cases:
850.02	Portable refrigerators.
	Handbags wallets and purses:
851.00	Of leather hide or skin or covered with such material.
851.01	Of textile materials.
860.00	Buildings and structures for machine set installations and other.
861.03	Parts of sanitary articles.
862.00	Illuminating lamps, miscellaneous.
	Furniture:
870.00	Of fine or common wood.
870.01	Of metal, whether or not trimmed with leather or fabric.
871.00	Mechanisms and spring mattresses for furniture.
	Optical instruments, apparatus and articles, and parts thereof (other than photographic and cinematographic):
881.01	Magnifying glasses, mounted.
881.03	Spectacle frames (including separate identifiable parts thereof).
	Photographic apparatus, accessories and parts, including the cases in which they are contained:
882.00	Photographic cameras (including cinematographic cameras).
882.02	Photographic or cinematographic projection apparatus (including separate identifiable parts thereof).
	Developed cinematograph films (including those for still projection):
884.00	Negative.
884.01	Positive.
	Wrist and pocket watches and accessories thereof:
885.01	Cases.
885.02	Bracelets.
885.03	Movements and assembled parts thereof.
885.04	Separate parts.
	Musical instruments and separate parts thereof:
890.00	Automatic.
890.01	Non-automatic.
890.03	Instrument strings.
	Gramophones, record cutters, discs, cylinders and separate parts:
891.00	Gramophones.
891.01	Record-cutters.
891.02	Gramophone discs and cylinders, recorded.
891.05	Gramophone needles.
891.07	Materials for assembling sinfonolas (coin-operated gramophones).
891.99	Separate and spare parts.
	Gymnastic and sports appliances (including fishing tackle).
892.00	Gymnastic appliances.
892.03	Bats, rackets and strings.
892.04	Helmets, masks, plastrons and gloves.
892.05	Knee-pads, ankle-pads and other protectors.
892.07	Skates and balls, other than those falling within heading 611.00.
892.09	For fishing.
892.10	Billiard tables and accessories.
892.99	Appliances and equipment, n.s.m.
	School and office articles:
893.00	Collections and specimens for teaching purposes.
893.03	Writing slates and blackboards.
893.04	Chalks, pen-nibs and slate pencils.
893.05	Pencils and pencil leads.
893.06	Erasers.
893.07	Ink pads.
894.02	Automatic toys.
894.04	Separate parts of dolls and other toys.
	Miscellaneous manufactures:
895.01	Of shells or mother-of-pearl and of coral.
895.02	Of wax, including night-lights.
895.03	Of all materials with gilt or silvered parts.
895.04	Of all materials with parts of tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl or ivory.
895.05	Fans, walking sticks and whips.
895.07	Paint brushes, pencil-brushes, brushes and brooms, as well as parts thereof.
895.08	Table spoons, knives.
895.09	Pots and pans and kitchen and dining room utensils.
895.10	Flint, electric and gas lighters and parts thereof.
895.11	Umbrella frames and ribs.
895.13	Sheets with printed or engraved characters and tear-off calendars other than of paper.
900.00	Live, non-edible birds.
900.99	Live animals, n.s.m.
911.00	Ornamental parts of plants, of vegetable origin.
921.00	Castings and pieces of palladium and platinum.
	Arms:
930.00	Side arms and blades therefor.
930.02	Explosion, air or spring arms.
930.04	Machine guns and other.
930.05	Separate parts of fire-arms.
950.00	Sculptures for models and ancient sculptures (other sculptures are considered as manufactures according to the material).
950.01	Paintings and reproductions thereof.
	Collections and specimens for museums or cabinets, scale models and taxidermy:
970.01	Scale models and taxidermy.

(*Continued on next page*)

QUARTERLY DIGEST OF COLONIAL STATISTICS

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Mexico (*Continued*)

Import Licensing

DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* and effective from their date of publication, made various goods under the following Tariff headings subject to prior import licence:

Published February 13, 1962

862.00.07 Lamps of all sorts, with lighting device operated by battery or portable electric generators, weighing up to 250 grammes excluding the weight of the batteries and the bulbs on which duty must be paid separately. (The restriction applies to manual lamps with lighting device operated by battery.)

862.00.08 Lamps of all sorts, with lighting device operated by battery or portable electric generators, weighing more than 250 grammes and less than 5 kgs., excluding the weight of the batteries and the bulbs, on which duty must be paid separately. (The restriction applies to manual lamps with lighting device operated by battery.)

46.08.04 Elastic of artificial fibres and rubber or with admixture of another fibre than silk, more than 4 cm. in width, whether or not crimped or with non-precious metal of all sorts.

Published February 14, 1962

762.00.17 Carburettors for explosion motors, and separate parts thereof, identifiable as being exclusively for automobiles. (Restriction refers to carburettors and separate parts therefore for motors which consume combustible gases.)

121.00.00 Cigarettes of black tobacco.

121.00.01 Cigarettes of light tobacco.

121.00.99 Cigarettes of tobacco, n.s.m.

Customs Tariff Changes

DECREES appearing in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on the dates stated made the following changes in the Import Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty
			(Pesos)
Published February 13, 1962.			
700.01.21	Machine set installations for the manufacture of machinery, with the exception of those included under heading 700.01.22	Gross Kilo	0·03 + 4% *ad val.*
700.01.22	Machine set installations for the manufacture of machinery and agricultural implements or their spare parts	,,	,,
700.01.23	Machine set installations for the manufacture of sweets and chocolates	,,	0·08 + 8% *ad val.*
	GROUP 715.19. Machines and apparatus for the confectionery and chocolate industries. *Note:* The complementary accessories of the machines, when imported together with such machines, are included in this Group. A page from a catalogue or a photostatic copy of it must always by attached to the Customs clearance request, to enable their proper identification. For statistical purposes, the details regarding the imported units and the specific purposes for which they are destined, must be declared in each case.		
715.19.00	Machines and apparatus for the preparation of syrups, even when having any type of heating systems	,,	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
715.19.01	Machines and apparatus for beating and mixing of ingredients for the manufacture of chocolate and confectionery, even when they perform moulding operations, and having any type of heating or cooling systems	,,	,,
715.19.02	Machines and apparatus for forming and filling confectionery products or chocolate, including those known commercially as 'lollipops'	,,	,,
715.19.03	Machines and apparatus used for the removal of stones, cutting, sterilizing, skinning or the removal of the cores of fruits destined to the manufacture of chocolate or confectionery products	,,	,,
715.19.04	Machines and apparatus for beating, homogenizing, etc., chocolate pastes, commercially known as *conchas* ('shells') (New headings) Effective the day after publication.	,,	,,
670.07.06	Band-saws made of steel and measuring up to 50 mm. in width	,,	0·50 + 20% *ad val.*
670.07.07	Band-saws made of steel and measuring more than 50 mm. in width (New headings) Effective five days after publication except for those goods which can plainly be proved within thirty days to have been shipped before the date of publication, when either the previous duties or the current ones will be applied, according to whichever favour the importer.	,,	0·30 + 15% *ad val.*
712.02.07	Machines and apparatus used for perforating horizontally the sub-soil, used on roads or earthworks, even when they lay down tubing at the same time	,,	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
715.11.36	Moulding machines for foundries operated by any system	,,	,,
715.11.37	Vibrating screens for demoulding, whether movable or stationery, operated by any system	,,	,,
715.11.38	Machines for cleaning foundry, forged or laminated items by any system	,,	,,
715.11.39	Mixing machines and polygonal cribs for the preparation of sand for casting, operated by any system	,,	,,
715.11.40	Machines for making cores for casting moulds, operated by any system	,,	,,
715.11.41	Apparatus and tools used to stretch the interiors of metal tubes for the correct bevelling or chamfering of same	,,	,,
715.11.42	Apparatus operated by mechanical means for the heating or cooling of tubes by the use of air currents	,,	,,
715.11.43	Manual apparatus for aligning tubes, commercially known as *alineatores interiores*	,,	,,
715.11.44	Machines driven mechanically, used for painting or enamelling the exteriors of tubes, even when at the same time they cover or line them with other solid materials	,,	,,
621.01.06	Boxes made from wooden strips, with width up to 1 mm. and reinforced with metal on the top edges, as long as they measure up to 15 cm. wide, 15 cm. long, and 10 cm. thick, used in the packing of fresh or refrigerated fruits	,,	0·10
670.03.14	Seamless steel tubes, cold-rolled and standardized, with an exterior diameter of 11 mm. but not exceeding 50 mm., with a wall thickness of between 3 and 10 mm., for use in the manufacture of piston rods for internal combustion engines	Legal Kilo	0·15 + 10% *ad val.*
743.00.05	Pieces moulded with a base of ferrous or aluminium alloys, magnetized permanently, and those that are not, if proven at the moment of entry that they might acquire this property; used in electronic apparatus, and each piece weighing up to 1,500 grammes	Gross Kilo	0·35 + 10% *ad val.*
060.03.08	Cherries preserved in any type of liquid when the weight including the immediate container is more than 100 kgs.	,,	0·20 + 50% *ad val.*
593.02.10	Compounds of organic polyalkiline oxides, of aldehyde resin and *hidrofilos oxialquilados*, used in the preparation of demulsifiers for the oil industry. Identifiable by applying 0·125 c.³ of the same to an emulsion of 1,000 c.³ of crude oil containing 25% salt water will produce the separation of the latter. For this identification the importer will present in each case and at the time of entry the elements necessary for verifying the test	,,	0·01 + 3% *ad val.*
500.32.05	Silicate of zircon	,,	0·20 + 20% *ad val.*
715.08.21	Apparatus having pressure metres attached, used for injecting air from a compressor, even when having water spouts; also used in petrol filling stations or mechanical workshops (New headings) Effective the day after publication.	,,	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
715.05.01	Card sorting machines, tabulating machines, combined or not with typewriting or calculating machines, used in accounting or statistical work, provided their operation is based on the perforated card ststem or on electronic methods, and the separate parts thereof when these are identifiable in catalogues (Amended description and change in unit) Effective the day after publication.	Legal Kilo	0·04 + 6% *ad val.* (Unchanged)
520.07.00	Drugs, patent medicines and medicaments, of any kind, containing codeine or dionine in a proportion of less than 1 decigram if in a dry state or less than 2·5% if liquid, provided that the codeine or dionine is associated with other medicinal and not simply inert substances (Amended description) Effective the day after publication.	,,	0·50 + 12% *ad val.* (No change)
050.00.02	Oats, husked, neither broken nor crushed Effective five days after publication except for those goods which can plainly be proved within thirty days to have been shipped before the date of publication, either the previous duties or the current ones will be applied, according to whichever favours the importer.	Gross Kilo	0·35 + 16% *ad val.* (*Old Duty* 0·15 + 15% *ad val.*)
741.05.00	Gears of base metals weighing up to 2,000 kilos, except for those included in heading No. 741.05.04 (Amended description)	,,	0·20 + 60% *ad val.* (No change)
741.05.04	Gears, gear wheels or pinions of base metal weighing up to 25 grammes each (New heading) Effective the day after publication.	,,	0·03 + 10% *ad val.*
099.99.02	Flour of meat and bone residues Effective five days after publication except for those goods which can plainly be proved within thirty days to have been shipped before the date of publication, when either the previous duties or the current ones will be applied, according to whichever favours the importer.	,,	0·01 + 15% *ad val.* (*Old Duty* 0·01 + 10% *ad val.*)

Mexico (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty
			(Pesos)
756.01.01	Screw-propelled vessels of any kind, more than 35 metres in length and with a gross cargo capacity of up to 3,000 tons. (The number of vessels should be indicated)	Lineal Metre	Exempt + 10% *ad val.* (*Old Duty* Exempt + 8% *ad val.*)
756.01.03	Screw-propelled vessels of any kind, more than 35 metres in length and with a gross cargo capacity of more than 3,000 tons. (The number of vessels should be indicated)		Exempt
	(Amended descriptions)		
749.11.04	Sheets of iron or steel or of these metals laminated with silicone, having an interior or exterior circular shape, for use in the frames, rotors or stators of electrical engines, provided that each lamination weighs separately more than 25 grammes, even though it may be attached to others	Gross Kilo	0·30 + 15% *ad val.*
718.11.02	Iron moulds weighing more than 2,000 kg.	,,	0·05 + 12% *ad val.*
	(New headings)		
	Effective the day after publication.		
	Published February 15, 1962.		
520.02.04	Phosphate of codeine	Legal Kilo	49·00 + 12% *ad val.*
501.19.16	Monomers of polyamides (lactame of caproic or caprolactame acid) in liquid or solid state, without pigmentation or colouring material content derived from coal tar. (The Customs inspection will be made in accordance with the methods fixed by the Directorate-General of Customs)	,,	0·10 + 5% *ad val.*
	(New headings)		
	Effective the day after publication.		
	GROUP 593.05. Organic or organo-metallic products used as raw materials for the manufacture of colours or pigments derived from coal tar, insoluble in water.		
539.05.00	Aceto-acetanilide (aceto-acetylamine-benzol)	,,	0·40 + 30% *ad val.*
539.05.01	Aceto-acet-ortho-toluidine (aceto-acetyl-amino-methyl benzol)	,,	,,
539.05.02	Aceto-acet-ortho-chloro-anilide (aceto-acetyl-amino chloro benzol)	Legal Kilo	(Pesos) 0·40 + 30% *ad val.*
539.05.03	Aceto-acet-methoxilidide (acetoacetyl-amino methoxi-benzol)	,,	,,
593.05.04	Phenyl methyl pyrazolone	,,	,,
593.05.05	Aceto-acet-ortho-anisidide (aceto-acetyl-amino di-methyl benzol)	,,	,,
593.05.06	Dichloro benzidine (diamino dichloro diphenyl)	,,	,,
593.05.07	Amine methoxibenzol (also known as carbonic acid, amino-benzol)	,,	,,
593.05.08	Dichloro-aniline (dichloro-amino-benzol)	,,	,,
593.05.09	Dinitro-aniline (dinitro-amino-benzol)	,,	,,
593.05.10	Chloro-sulpho-amino toluol (chloro-sulpho-amino toluol)	,,	,,
593.05.11	Meta-nitro-para-toluidine (nitro, amino-toluol)	,,	,,
593.05.12	Ortho-phthalonitryl	,,	,,
	(New headings)		
	Effective five days after publication except for those goods which can plainly be proved within thirty days to have been shipped before the date of publication, when either the previous duties or the current ones will be applied, according to whichever favours the importer.		

Air Mail Services to Greenland

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE announce that the present letter and postcard service to Greenland which is by sea from Denmark was replaced from March 1, 1962 by an air mail letter and postcard service and a wholly surface letter and postcard service. The existing surface service for printed papers, newspapers and periodicals, commercial papers, samples, small packets, insured boxes and literature for the blind will continue and in addition an air mail service will be introduced for these categories of correspondence.

Parcels may also be sent to certain places in Greenland by air as from March 1. Further details may be obtained from any Post Office.

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CHILE

Import of Goods under Medium-term Credit Arrangements

THE CENTRAL BANK of Chile has adopted a new resolution whereby foreign suppliers of the goods listed below may extend credit terms for any period they wish from 90 to 180 days from the date of their bills of lading. Exchange availability and the rate of exchange will both be assured by means of a forward contract made between the Chilean importer's bankers and the Central Bank of Chile. A copy of the bill of lading must accompany the commercial bank's application for a forward contract in each case.

Under the old system such medium – term credit could only be granted under the regulations governing the so called 'consignment' imports. The advantage of the new arragements is that the Chilean importer will know exactly what the eventual cost of the goods will be and can price them accordingly.

(a) All items in Sections I, II, III, IV, V and IX of the Permitted Import List which are subject to a tax surcharge of 20 per cent. or less, with the following exceptions.

Group 9 Birds,
Cattle,
Racing stallions,
Goats,
Sheep and
Pigs.

(b) The following, which are subject to a higher tax than 20 per cent.

Group 9 Pigs on the hoof, for slaughter.
Group 11 Bone and bone meal.
Cow tripe and bladders, dried and/or in brine.
Group 13 Seeds in general.
Group 26 Fresh and condensed milk.
Group 27 Wheat flour.

(c) **Section VIII**

Group 37 Cut acetate, nylon and similar fibres.
Cut nylon fibre for tooth brushes, in bundles, up to 65 cm. in length.
Waste woollen fibres (flock).
Rubber yarns.
Shappe natural silk yarns.
Group 38 Cords of cotton and artificial fibres for the manufacture of tyres.
Group 40 Agricultural and industrial sacks for packing exports.
Jute sacks in general.
Jute sacks for minerals.

Section X

Group 54 Carbon steel for tools and for making machine parts.
Special steels in all forms.
Special steels for springs.
Silicon steels of less than 1·8 watts loss per Kg.
Square steel bars of more than 50 mm.
Hollow steel bars for mines.
Hexagonal bars.
Special ribbon steel of less than 0·15 mm. thickness for making razor blades.
Special steel strip for making springs.
Special steel strip for making springs, of more than 0·5 per cent. carbon.
Steel strip, hot-rolled, descaled and annealed for making piping, of 3 and 4 inches.
Tinplate of 0·25 mm. thickness to be imported under the regime of temporary admission.
Steel wire, on reels, for making tyres, of 0·037 inch diameter covered with zinc and copper.
Waved, tempered and straightened wires of phosphor-bronze or steel for making brushes.

Section XI

Group 59 Spare parts and accessories for mining.
Group 60 Spare parts and accessories for agriculture.
Group 61 Spare parts for equipment, machinery, cranes, tackle and wheeled carriers for loading, unloading and stacking goods.
Spare parts for equipment, machinery and elements for constructional industry.
Spare parts for domestic sewing machines.
Spare parts and accessories for industry.
Group 62 Spare parts for boilers excepting those for sectional boilers.
Spare parts for explosion and internal combustion engines.
Spare parts for electric motors.
Spare parts for steam or water turbines.
Group 63 Raw materials for making electric light bulbs:
Lead-in insulators.
Molybdenum wire.
Anodes.
Shells and caps.
Cathodes.
Conductors.
Mica discs.
Tungsten filaments.
Nickel supports for mica discs.
Split nickel tubes.
Straight nickel tubes.

Section XIII

Group 67 Asbestos, in fibre.
Asbestos in other forms.
Cement.
Vitreous compositions.
Enamels and frits.
Colloidal clay.
Material with a base of asbestos cotton, linen, hemp, jute in combination with rubber, metal (brass, lead, steel), lubricating grease or mica and of cotton hemp or jute, without additional material, twisted and/or plaited (woven) for making packings.
Material with a base of asbestos compressed with rubber and in combination with wire (brass, lead, steel) or graphite, greased paper, cork sheets for making jointings.
Mica, in sheets or leaves.
Opaquing materials.
White fibrous silicate of magnesium (asbestina).
Group 68 Glass ampoules for the pharmaceutical industry.
Blanks for making optical lenses.
Tubes of neutral glass, calibrated for making hypodermic ampoules.
Tubes and rods of lead glass.
Neutral glass, calibrated for making hypodermic ampoules.
Group 75 Cardboard for Jacquard machines with or without guide perforation with or without design perforation.
Basic paper for making carbon and stencil paper.
Basic paper for making heliographic paper, of 45 to 75 grams per sq. metre and 90 per cent. cellulose.
Wrapping paper for fresh fruit exports of less than 28 grams per sq. metre, lithographed and impregnated with insulating substances to enter the country under the regime of temporary admission.
Cigarette paper in bobbins of not more than 80 mm. width and in books with leaves smaller than 50 mm. by 80 mm.
Paper for packing explosives.
Group 79 Basic materials for making radio valves: wire filaments, etc. etc.
Group 81 Lines and casts of artificial fibres for the fishing industry.
Industrial fishing nets.

(d) The following, when imported into the Privileged Zones (provinces) of Tarapaca and Antofagasta and the Department of Chanaral:

Live and frozen birds.
Fresh fruits.
Fresh garden produce.
Edible oil.
Refined white sugar.
Eggs and
Citrous fruits.

'Europe 1962'

'Europe 1962' (Paul Bareau) aims to supplement for general readers in industry the topical information provided by television, radio and the press. The writer poses two questions: 'Will Britain join the Common Market?' and 'Will free Europe move towards political as well as economic unity?' Copies from Newman Neame Ltd., 17 Grafton Mews, London, W.1. Price 1s.

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The 'Paint, Oil & Colour Year Book, 1962' is a guide to suppliers of products and equipment used in the paint, printing ink and allied industries. New sections cover plant, testing equipment and containers. Copies from the *Paint, Oil and Colour Journal* 83-86, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4. Annual subscription 50s. Three year's subscription £6.

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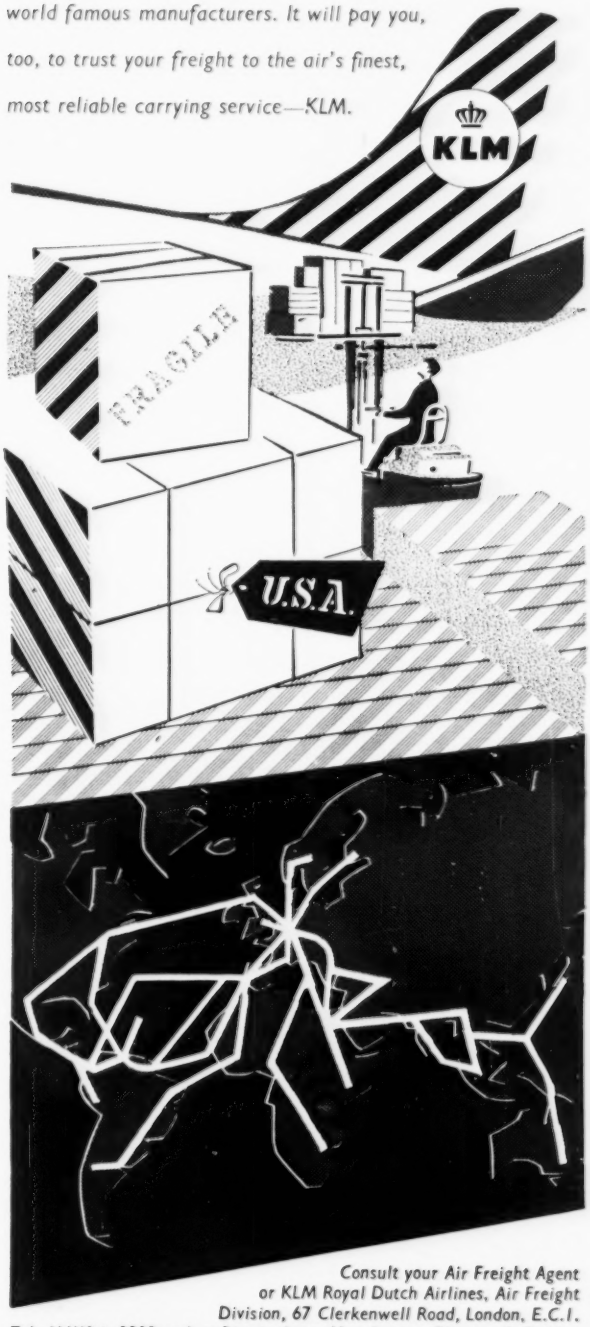

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